Abandoned Lands - land devoted to any crop at least one year prior to the notice of expropriation, but which was not utilized by the owner for his benefit for the past five years prior to such notice of expropriation (D-8)

Abot-Bahay Fund - a fund created by virtue of RA 6846 devoted to amortization support, developmental financing, cash flow guaranty, and interest subsidy for socialized housing. (C-18)

Abot-Kaya Pabahay Fund - the fund established under RA 6846 as amended by RA 7836, which shall be used exclusively for enhancing the affordability of low-cost housing by low-income families; providing developmental financing for low-cost housing projects; and eliminating risks for the funding agencies involved in housing, namely: the Social Security System (SSS), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF), or their accredited financial institutions. (C-7)

The fund shall be devoted to providing amortization support, expediting the development of land into suitable sites for housing by providing development financing to developers of low-cost housing projects, and establishing a strong guarantee system to ensure viable cash flow for the funding agencies involved in housing (RA 6846).

The Fund shall also allocate funds for liquidity support and interest subsidy to the secondary market operation of the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC) to serve as an alternative mechanism for sourcing housing funds, tapping in the process private and public long-term funds.

Absolute Poverty - the condition of the household below the food threshold level. (C-24)

Accessoria or Row House - a house of not more than two storeys, composed of a row of dwelling units entirely separated from one another by a party wall or walls and with an independent entrance for each dwelling unit. (B-21)

Usually a one or two-floor structure divided into three or more dwelling units, each dwelling unit having its own separate entrance from the outside. Another name for accessoria is rowhouse. (C-1)

Accessory Building - a building subordinate to the main building on the same lot and used for purposes customarily incidental to those of the main building such as servants' quarters, garage, pump house, laundry, etc. (B-21)

Active Mining Area - actual areas under exploration, development, exploitation or commercial production as determined by the Secretary after the necessary field investigation or verification including contiguous and geologically related areas belonging to the same claim owner/or under contract with an operator, but in no case to exceed the maximum area allowed by law. (D-4)

Active Recreation - activities that include hiking, tennis, basketball, swimming, fencing, golf, horseback riding, jogging, sailing, etc. (C-23)

Actual Use - the purpose for which the property is principally or predominantly utilized by the person in possession thereof. (A-3)

Addition - any new construction which increases the height or area of an existing building/structure. (B-21)

Advertising Sign - a sign that directs attention to a business, profession, commodity, service or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered at a place other than where the business, profession, etc., is located. An off-premise sign. (B-21)

Aesthetic Potential Tourist Spots - areas declared and reserved by the Department of Tourism or other appropriate authorities for tourism development. (E-16)

Affordability - the paying capacity of housing beneficiaries to purchase or lease a serviced lot, house and lot package or housing unit under any of the programs outlined in RA 7835, taking into consideration the financial resources/expenditures of beneficiaries on minimum basic needs in relation to cost of housing development and viability of financing schemes. (C-7)

- the potential amount of income that could be made available for housing investment after excluding basic necessities such as food, clothing, education, medical expenses, transportation, income tax and recurrent costs of housing (electricity, water, garbage disposal). (C-14)

Affordability Analysis - an assessment of the financial resources of the various income groups, determining their affordability or how much of their income could be made available for housing after excluding necessary basic expenses such as food, clothing, education, medical expenses, transportation, income tax and recurrent cost of housing. (C-23)

Affordable Cost - the most reasonable price of land and shelter based on the needs and financial capability of program beneficiaries and appropriate financing schemes. (B-17)

The most reasonable price of land and shelter based on the needs and financial capability of the Program beneficiaries under RA 7279 and appropriate financing schemes. (C-5)

Affordable Housing Loan - to determine affordable housing loan, multiply the monthly capital costs for housing by the annuity factor. (C-14)

Afforestation - artificial establishment of forestland which did not carry forest within the past 50 years. (B-8)

Age Dependency Ratio - the extent to which those who are too young or too old to earn a living depend for support on those who work. People who are below 15 years of age are considered too young, and those 65 years and above are too old to work. (C-3)

Age dependency ratio is computed using the following formula:

a. Total dependency ratio = Population below 15 years + Population 65 years and above
---x 100
Population 15-64 years

b. Young dependency ratio = Population below 15 years
--- x 100
Population 15-64 years

c. Old dependency ratio = Population 65 years and above
--- x 100
Population 15-64 years

Where:

Population 15-64 years are the working population; and
Population below 15 years and above 64 years are the dependent population.

Agrarian Reform - redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced, to farmers and regular farmworkers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement, to include the totality of factors and support services designed to lift the economic status of the beneficiaries and all other arrangements alternative to the physical redistribution of lands, such as production or profit-sharing, labor administration, and the distribution of shares of stock which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the lands they work. (D-9)

Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) - a geographical area composed of a barangay at the minimum, or a cluster of barangays where there is a critical mass of farmers and farmworkers awaiting the full implementation of agrarian reform. (D-7)

Agrarian Reform Community - a barangay or a cluster of contiguous barangays where there is a critical mass of farmers or farm workers and which features the main thrust of agrarian development, land tenure improvement and effective delivery of support services. (D-12)

- a barangay or a cluster of barangays primarily composed and managed by Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries who shall be willing to be organized and undertake the integrated development of an area and/or their organizations/cooperative. (D-6)

Agricultural Activity - the cultivation of the soil; planting of crops; growing of fruit trees; raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture products, including the harvesting and immediate processing of such products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations (B-7)

Agricultural Building - a building designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products. This structure shall not be a place of human habitation or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged; nor shall it be used by the public. (B-21)

Agricultural Credit - all loans and/or advances granted to borrowers to finance activities relating to agriculture and the processing, marketing, storage, and distribution of products resulting from these activities. (D-15)

Agricultural Institutions - institutions engaged in direct production or other activities promotive or supportive of agricultural development and production including research and academic institutions devoted exclusively to promoting or enhancing agricultural production. (B-1)

Agricultural Land - land devoted principally to the planting of trees, raising of crops, livestock and poultry, dairying, salt making, inland fishing and similar aquacultural activities, and other agricultural activities. (A-3)

- land devoted to or suitable for agricultural activity and not classified as mineral, forest, residential, commercial, or industrial. (Charter on Agricultural Lands, Department of Agriculture). (B-7)

- lands utilized for agricultural production (E-18)

- lands devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons, whether

natural or juridical, and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, or industrial land. (D-12)

Agricultural Land Use Conversion - the process of changing the use of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. (D-12)

Agricultural Land Use Plan - (a document) which provides the specifics in terms of which crops or combination of crops to grow in a given agricultural area taking into account economic, social and biophysical factors (soils, climate, topography, etc.); … the basis for drawing up the spatial plan, i.e., where to locate agricultural infrastructures and support services in order to improve production and spur economic growth. (E-19)

Agricultural Product - the yield of the soil, such as corn, rice, wheat, rye, hay, coconuts, sugarcane, tobacco, root crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and their by-products; ordinary salt; all kinds of fish; poultry; and livestock and animal products, whether in their original form or not. (A-3)

Agricultural Sector – the sector engaged in the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, raising of livestock, poultry, or fish, including the harvesting and marketing of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices. (D-12)

Agricultural Zone - an area within a city or municipality intended for cultivation/fishing and pastoral activities, e.g., fishing, farming, cultivation of crops, goat/cattle raising, etc. (G-7)

In Agricultural zones, the following uses shall be permitted:

a. Cultivation, raising and growing of staple crops such as rice, corn, camote, cassava and the like;

b. Growing of diversified plants and trees, such as fruit and flower-bearing trees, coffee, tobacco, etc.

c. Silviculture, mushroom culture, fishing and fish culture, snake culture, crocodile farm, monkey raising and the like;

d. Customary support facilities such as palay dryers and rice threshers and storage barns and warehouses;

e. Ancillary dwelling units/farmhouses for tillers and laborers;

f. Agricultural research and experimentation facilities such as breeding stations, fish farms, nurseries, demonstration farms, etc.

g. Pastoral activities such as goat raising and cattle fattening;

h. Home occupation for the practice of one's profession or engaging in home business such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:

- Number of persons engaged in such business/industry shall not exceed five (5), inclusive of the owner;
- There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises;
- No home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;
- No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met of the street in a place other than the required front yard; and
- No equipment or process shall be used in such occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage of the premises.

i. Home industry classified as cottage industry, e.g., mat weaving, pottery making, food preservation, etc., provided that:

- Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of floor area of the dwelling unit. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be a hazard or nuisance.
- Alloted capitalization shall not exceed the capitalization as set by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).
- Such shall consider same provisions as enumerated in letters c, d, and e of Home Occupation, above.

j. Backyard raising of livestock and fowl, provided that:

- For livestock – a maximum of ten (10) heads
- For fowl – a maximum of five hundred (500) birds

Agriculture - a sub-sector of the Economic Sector which covers assessment of the past and present performance of agriculture which is necessary to determine past and potential productivity and to identify production problems necessary to determine local crop production sufficiency/ insufficiency in relation to the demand of the present and projected population. Allocation of agricultural areas for food security is likewise discussed (F-4)

Agriculture and Fisheries Infrastructure Support Services –technical and engineering support necessary in carrying out the smooth and expeditious implementation of agricultural infrastructure projects. (D-12)

Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization – the process of transforming the agriculture and fisheries sectors into one that is dynamic, technologically advanced and competitive yet centered on human development, guided by the sound practices of sustainability and the principles of social justice. (D-12)

The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan shall focus on five (5) major concerns, namely:

a. Food security
b. Poverty alleviation and social equity
c. Income enhancement and profitability, especially for farmers and fisherfolk
d. Global competitiveness
e. Sustainability

Agriculture Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Economic Sector which covers assessment of the past and present performance of agriculture which is necessary to determine past and potential productivity and to identify production problems necessary to determine local crop production sufficiency/insufficiency in relation to the demand of the present and projected population. It also includes a discussion on the allocation of agricultural areas for food security. (A-6)

Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform Credit and Financing System – a credit and financing system designed for the use and benefit of farmers, fisherfolk, those engaged in food and non-food production, processing and trading, cooperatives, farmers'/fisherfolk's organization, and small and medium enterprises engaged in agriculture and fisheries, referred to as "beneficiaries." (D-12)

Agroforestry - a land use management system which combines the production of agricultural crops, forest trees and/or livestock simultaneously or sequentially on the same unit of land for the purpose of creating employment opportunities for upland farm labor, producing raw materials for agriculture or forest-based industries, providing food and other products for home consumption and improving ecological conditions in the watersheds. (E-21)

Agro-Industrial Croplands - lands presently planted to industrial crops that support the economic viability to existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises (BSWM). (B-7)

Agro-Industrial Development Area (AIDA) - areas/villages which have been identified as strategic centers for agro-industrial development. Projects which seek to adopt the AIDA must have the following key components: capability-building, livelihood development, and rural infrastructure support. (D-7)

Agro-Industrial Estates - areas where agricultural and industrial development are made to complement each other, or areas designated for the simultaneous or complementary development of agriculture and industry. (B-1)

Agro-Industrial Zone - an area within a city or municipality intended primarily for integrated farm operations and related product processing activities such as plantation for bananas, pineapple, sugar, etc. (G-7)

In Agro-Industrial Zones, the following uses shall be permitted:

a. All uses allowed in agricultural zones

b. Rice/corn mills (single pass)

c. Drying, cleaning, curing and preserving of meat and its by-products and derivatives

d. Drying, smoking and airing of tobacco; curing and re-drying of tobacco leaves

e. Flour//cassava flour mill

f. Manufacture of coffee, unprepared animal feeds, other grain milling not elsewhere classified

g. Production of prepared feeds for animals

h. Cigar and cigarette factory

i. Weaving hemp textile

j. Jute spinning and weaving

k. Manufacture of charcoal

l. Butter/cheese/milk processing plants (manufacturing filled, reconstituted or recombined milk, condensed and evaporated); natural fluid milk processing (pasteurizing, homogenizing, vitaminizing, bottling of natural animal milk and cream-related products) and other dairy products not elsewhere classified;

m. Canning and preserving of vegetables and vegetable juices; vegetable sauces and miscellaneous canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables not elsewhere classified;

n. Fish canning; patis and bagoong factories; processing, preserving and canning of fish and other seafoods not elsewhere classified

o. Manufacture of desiccated coconut, starch and its products, and wines from juices of local fruits

p. Vegetable oil mills, including coconut oil

q. Sugarcane milling (centrifugal and refines) and sugar refining; muscovado sugar mill

r. Cotton textile mill

s. Manufacture/processing of other plantation crops, e.g., pineapple, bananas, etc.

t. Other commercial handicrafts and industrial activities utilizing plant or animal parts and/or products as raw materials not elsewhere classified; and

u. Other accessory uses incidental to agro-industrial activities.

Agro-Processing Activities - the processing of raw materials and fishery products into semi-processed or finished products which include materials for the manufacture of food and/or non-food products, pharmaceuticals and other industrial products. (D-12)

Air Pollutant – any harmful or undesirable matter emitted in the atmosphere, including smoke, soot, solid particles of any kind, undesirable gases, fumes and obnoxious odors. (E-13)

Air Quality Map - a map showing highly polluted to no or minimal polluted areas. (B-4)

Alienable and Disposable (A & D) Lands - those lands of the public domain which have been limited, classified and declared as such and available for disposition under Commonwealth act. No. 141, as amended, otherwise known as the Public Land Act. (E-21)

- lands of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as not needed for forest purposes. (E-7)

No land of the public domain 18% in slope or over shall be classified as alienable and disposable.

Alienable Lands of the Public Domain/Alienable Public Lands - any of those lands which are not yet covered by any claim of ownership, or have been allocated or acquired. (C-7, C-13)

- limited to agricultural lands. Private corporations or associations may not hold such alienable lands of the public domain except by lease, for a period not exceeding twenty-five (25) years, renewable for not more than twenty-five (25) years, and not to exceed one thousand (1,000) hectares in area. Citizens of the Philippines may lease not more than five hundred (500) hectares, or acquire not more than twelve (12) hectares thereof by purchase, homestead or grant. (A-1)

Alienable Public Lands - any of those which are not yet covered by any claim of ownership or have been allocated or acquired. (C-7)

Alley - any public space or thoroughfare which has been dedicated or deeded to the public or public use as a passageway with a width of not more than three (3) meters. (B-21)

- a public way intended to serve both pedestrian and emergency vehicles, and also access to lots, both ends always connecting to streets. (B-17)

Alleys - narrow minor streets which are used primarily for vehicular service and access to the rear or the side of abutting properties usually without a sidewalk. (DPWH) (B-13)

Allowable Cut - the volume of materials, whether of wood or other forest products, that is authorized to be cut regularly from a forest. (B-8)

Alter or Alteration - any change, addition, or modification in construction or occupancy. (See *Alteration*) (B-21)

- construction in a building/structure involving changes in the materials used, partitioning, location/size of openings, structural parts, existing utilities and equipment but does not increase the overall area thereof. (B-21)

Ambient Air Quality – the average atmospheric purity as distinguished from discharge measurements taken at the source of pollution. It is the general amount of pollution present in a broad area. (E-12)

Amusement – a pleasurable diversion and entertainment. It is synonymous to relaxation, avocation, pastime or fun. (A-3)

Amusement Places – theaters, cinemas, concert halls, circuses and other places of amusement where one seeks admission to entertain oneself by seeing or viewing the show or performances. (A-3)

Analytical Map - a map that illustrates the derived results on an analysis and synthesis of two or more variable factors according to desired output, e.g., analysis of soil and slope characteristics of an area delineates land subject to erosion. (B-4)

Ancestral Domain – all areas generally belonging to Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples (IPs), subject to property rights within ancestral domains already existing and/or vested upon the effectivity of RA 8371 or "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1987", comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present, except when interrupted by war, *force majeure* or displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects or any voluntary dealings entered into by the government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise; hunting grounds; burial grounds; worship areas; bodies of water; mineral and other natural resources; and land which may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs, but from which they traditionally had access to, for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICC/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators. (E-14)

Ancestral Lands – land, subject to property rights within the ancestral domains already existing and/or vested upon effectivity of RA 8371 of "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1987", occupied, possessed and utilized by individuals, families and clans who are members of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under claims of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, *force majeure* or displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government and private individuals, corporations, including but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots. (E-14)

Ancillary Building/ Structure – a secondary building/structure located within the same premises the use of which is incidental to that of the main building/structure. (B-21)

Ancillary Industries – firms or companies related to the supply, construction and maintenance of fishing vessels, gears, nets, and other fishing paraphernalia; fishery machine shops; and other facilities such as hatcheries, nurseries, feed plants, cold storage and refrigeration, processing plants and other pre-harvest and post-harvest facilities. (D-13)

Annual Budget – a financial plan embodying the estimates of income and expenditures for one (1) fiscal year. (A-3)

Anthropological Area - any place where studies of specific cultural groups are being/should be undertaken in the field of anthropology. Anthropology in this case is descriptive, interpretative and comparative study of all aspects of various cultural linguistic groups including the collection and analysis of their particular material culture. (B-18)

Antiques – cultural properties which are one hundred years or more in age or even less, but their production having ceased, they have therefore become or are becoming rare. (B-15)

Apartment – a room or suite of two or more rooms, designed and intended for, or occupied by one family for living, sleeping, and cooking purposes. (B-21)

- a structure usually of several stories, made up of three or more independent entrances from internal halls or courts. It differs from an accessoria in that an apartment has one common entrance from the outside. (C-1)

Apartment House – any building or portion thereof, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or which is occupied as the home or residence of three or more families living independently of each other and doing their own cooking in the building, and shall include flats and apartments. (B-21)

Appraisal – the act or process of determining the value of property as of a specific date for a specific purpose. (A-3)

Approach/Departure Zone of an Airport – that area with an inner edge located 60 meters from the end of the runway, perpendicular and symmetrical about the prolongation of the runway centerline, both sides of which have a divergence of 12.5% towards the outside, and with the inner edge as the short base of the isosceles trapezoid thus formed. (B-21)

Appropriation – an authorization made by ordinance directing the payment of goods and services from local government funds under specified conditions or for specific purposes. (A-3)

Aquaculture – fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas. (D-13)

Aquaculture Areas - areas utilized for coastal and inland fisheries. They cover areas used for fishponds, fish pens, floating cages and related fisheries projects. These include also the marine municipal waters up to fifteen (15) kilometers from the shoreline where maricultural activities and municipal fishery rights are extended to individuals and cooperatives as provided for under RA 8550 and Section 149 of RA 7160. (E-18)

Aquaculture Production - those situated in brackishwater and freshwater pond systems; fishpens and cages; mariculture or seafarming in coastal water areas and integrated fish farming activities in inland waters. (B-6)

Aquatic Pollution – the introduction by human or machine, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy to the aquatic environment which result or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as to harm living and non-living aquatic resources, pose potential and/or real hazard to human health, hindrance to aquatic activities such as fishing and navigation, including dumping/disposal of waste and other marine litters, discharge of petroleum or carbonaceous materials/substances, and other radioactive, noxious or harmful liquid, gaseous or solid substances, from any water, land or air transport or other human-made structure. Deforestation, unsound agricultural practices such as the use of banned chemicals, intensive use of artificial fish feed, and wetland conversion, which cause similar hazards and deleterious effects shall also constitute aquatic pollution. (D-13)

Aquatic Resources – fish, all other aquatic flora and fauna and other living resources of the aquatic environment, including but not limited to, salt and corals. (D-13)

Aquifer – rock or soil formation that is water-bearing with recoverable quantities of vadose water. See *Vadose Water. (B-14)*

Arcade – any portion of a building above the first floor projecting over the sidewalk beyond the first-storey wall used as protection for pedestrians against rain or sun. (B-21)

Archeological Site - any place which may be underground or on the surface, underwater or at sea level which contains fossils, artifacts and other cultural, geological, botanical, zoological materials which depict and document evidences of paleontological and pre-historic events. (B-18)

Area Coverage - indicates the area, location, boundaries of the planning area expressed through political boundaries or natural boundaries. For

purposes of systematic recording and referral, however, the coordinates as reference points in the map are used. (B-4)

Area Ecological Profile a comprehensive database describing the geographical, biological, and socioeconomic environment and their interrelationship in a geographical planning unit. (B-4)

Areas for Priority Development - areas declared as such under existing statutes and pertinent executive issuances. (C-5, C-23)

Areas Impacted by Public Facilities – areas where the introduction of public facilities may tend to induce development and urbanization of more than local significance or impact. (E-12)

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern – areas where uncontrolled development could result in irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or aesthetic values or natural systems or processes of national significance. (E-12)

Arterial Streets and Highways – those which are used primarily for fast or heavy traffic. These are the only streets permitted to intersect with expressways. Right-of-way is 25 – 40 meters. (DPWH) (B-13)

Artesian Well – well which taps a confined or artesian aquifer in which static water level is above water table. (B-14)

Artifacts – articles which are products of human skills or workmanship, especially in the simple product of primitive arts or industry representing an era or period. (RA 4846) (B-15)

Artificial Reef - a structure created by people and installed in a certain part of the sea for fisheries productivity and/or habitat enhancement. It mimics natural reefs. (B-7)

– any structure of natural or man-made materials placed on a body of water to serve as shelter and habitat, source of food or breeding areas for fishery species and shoreline protection. (D-13)

Artisanal Fisherfolk – municipal, small scale subsistence fishermen who use fishing gear which do not require boats or which only require boats below three (3) tons. (C-24)

Assembly Building or Hall – a building or a portion of a building used for the gathering of fifty (50) or more persons for such purposes as deliberation, workshop, entertainment, amusement, or awaiting transportation

or of a hundred or more persons in drinking and dining establishments. (B-21)

Assessed Value – the fair market value of the real property multiplied by the assessment level. It is synonymous to taxable value. (A-3)

Assessment – the act or process of determining the value of a property, or proportion thereof subject to tax, including the discovery, listing, classification and appraisal of properties. (A-3)

Assessment Level – the percentage applied to the fair market value to determine the taxable value of the property. (A-3)

Athletic Field - the allocation of external space for the athletic field should allow adequate provision for the laying out of the following basic components, among others: (C-23)

a. A standard oval tract with a distance of 400 meters;
b. A standard baseball diamond with sides measuring 27.4 meters (90 feet long);
c. A softball diamond with sides measuring 18.2 meters (60 feet long);
d. A soccer football field measuring 90-120 meters (100-110 yards) long and 45-90 meters (50-100 yards) wide;
e. A basketball court which should be flat, hard not grass surface measuring 26 X 14 meters (85 X 46 feet);
f. A volleyball court measuring 18 meters long and 9 meters wide (60 X 30 feet);
g. A lawn tennis court measuring 23.77 meters long and 8.23 meters wide (73 x 27 feet), which is the standard for singles. For doubles, a wider court is used, 10.97 meters (36 feet) wide; and
h. A perimeter space should also be provided for the construction of a grandstand or grandstands and bleachers.

Atomic Energy Facility – any equipment or device which the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission may determine from time to time, by regulation, to be capable of producing or utilizing atomic energy material in such quantity or in such manner as to be of significance to the national interest or to the health and safety of the public. (B-10)

Atomic Energy Material - "source material", "special fissionable material" and any other radioactive material. (B-10)

Attic Storey – any storey situated wholly or partly in a roof, so designed, arranged, or built as to be used for business, storage, or habitation. (B-21)

Autonomous Regions – provinces, cities and municipalities, and geographical areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures, and other relevant characteristics

within the framework of the 1987 Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines. (A-1)

Avenue – same as street or highway frequently used to designated streets of a certain direction. (DPWH) (B-13)

Awning – a movable shelter supported entirely from an exterior wall of a building and of a type which can be retracted, folded, or collapsed against the face of a supporting building. (B-21)

Backward Integration - the process by which the development or increased production of a product or products in a certain stage in the industry results into the development or increased production of products in preceding stages. (D-5)

Balanced Housing Development - a provision in RA 7279 which requires developers of proposed subdivision projects to develop an area for socialized housing equivalent to at least twenty percent (20%) of the total subdivision area or total subdivision project cost, at the option of the developer, within the same city or municipality, whenever feasible, and in accordance with the standards set by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board and other existing laws. (C-5)

For main subdivision projects which are limited to the sale of lots only, land equivalent to 20% of the total area of the main subdivision project shall be developed for socialized housing, or a socialized housing project equivalent to 20% of the main subdivision total project cost. (C-6)

For main subdivision projects which consist of the sale of house and lot packages, land equivalent to 20% of the main subdivision project shall be developed and housing units equivalent to 20% of the aggregate floor area of all housing units of the main subdivision shall be constructed; or a socialized housing project equivalent to 20% of the main subdivision total project cost.

For residential condominium project, equivalent to 20% of the total condominium project cost.

Balcony - a portion of the seating space of an assembly room, the lowest part of which is raised 1.20 meters or more above the level of the main floor. (B-21)

Banks and Financing - a type of business which includes banks, savings and credit institutions, pawnshops, investment and holding companies, security dealers and commodity exchanges. (D-7)

Banks and Other Financial Institutions - non-bank financial intermediaries, lending investors, finance and investment companies, pawnshops, money shops, insurance companies, stock markets, stock brokers and dealers in securities and foreign exchange, as defined under applicable laws, rules and regulations, thereunder. (A-3)

Barangay - the smallest political unit in the country. (C-2)

The basic political unit which serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities in the community, and as a forum wherein

the collective views of the people may be expressed, crystallized and considered and where disputes may be amicably settled. (A-3)

a. A barangay shall not be created unless the following requisites are present:

   - *Population* - which shall not be less than two thousand (2,000) inhabitants, except in municipalities and cities within Metropolitan Manila Area and other metropolitan political subdivisions as may be created by law, or in highly-urbanized cities where such territory shall have a population of at least five thousand (5,000) inhabitants, as certified by the National Statistics Office. The creation of a barangay shall not reduce the population of the original barangay or barangays to less than the prescribed minimum.

   - *Land Area* - which must be contiguous, unless comprised by two (2) or more islands.

b. New barangays in the municipalities within Metropolitan Manila Area shall be created only by Act of Congress, subject to the limitations and requirements prescribed in RA 7160.

Barangay Development Council – see *Local Development Council*

Barangay Funds - all incomes of the barangay from whatever sources which shall accrue to its general fund. At the option of the Barangay concerned, they shall be kept as trust funds in the custody of the city or municipal treasurer or be deposited in a bank, preferably government-owned, situated in or nearest to its area of jurisdiction. Ten percent (10%) of the general fund of the Barangay shall be set aside for the Sangguniang Kabataan. (H-3)

Barangay Health Station - the initial unit which dispenses basic health care, i.e., maternal and child care, immunization, treatment of simple medical conditions, nutrition, family planning, sanitary health care, emergency treatment and health education. (C-23)

Barangay Health Worker - a person who has undergone training programs under any accredited government and non-government organization and who voluntarily renders primary health care services in the community after having been accredited to function as such by the local health board in accordance with the guidelines promulgated by the Department of Health (DOH). (C-21)

Barangay Registration Committee - committee composed of the Barangay Chairman as head, the LGU Day care Worker in the Barangay, a representative coming from a non-governmental organization and two representatives coming from the urban poor organizations based in the barangay and preferably accredited by the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, tasked with the registration of eligible socialized housing beneficiaries. (C-15)

- committee tasked with the registration of eligible socialized housing beneficiaries; it is composed of the Barangay Chairman as head, the LGU Day Care worker in the barangay, a representative coming from a non-government organization and two representatives coming from the urban poor organizations based in the Barangay and preferably accredited by the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor. (C-15)

Barangay Roads - roads within a Barangay which are not classified as municipal or provincial roads. (B-13)

Barong-barong - *see Building, Improvised*

Barrage - structure provided with a series of gates erected across a river to regulate water surface level and flow upstream; distinguished from a weir in that it is gated over its entire width and may not have a raised sill. Term is not commonly used in the Philippines. (B-14)

Base Map - a map that serves as the working map and provides the standard configuration of the planning unit for the preparation of the thematic maps. The base map shows such features as political boundaries, main rive system, main road system and other important topographic features. (E-21)

- a working sheet for the preparation of various maps. It may also be used for analysis of the characteristics and development within the area of study. (B-4)

Basement - a portion of a building between floor and ceiling which is partly below and partly above grade but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor is less than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling. (B-21)

Basic Needs Approach to Development - the identification, production and marketing of wage goods and services for consumption of rural communities. (D-12)

Basic Sectors - the disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society, namely: farmer-peasant, artisanal fisherfolk, workers in the formal sector and migrant workers, workers in the informal sector, indigenous peoples and cultural communities, women, differently-abled

persons, senior citizens, victims of calamities and disasters, youth and students, children, and urban poor. (C-24)

Basic Services and Facilities

a. For a Barangay: - (A-3)

- Agricultural support services which include planting materials, distribution system and operation of farm produce, collection and buying stations;
- Health and social welfare services which include maintenance of barangay health center and day-care center;
- Services and facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation, beautification and solid waste collection;
- Maintenance of barangay roads and bridges and water supply systems;
- Infrastructure facilities such as multi-purpose hall, multi-purpose pavement, plaza, sports center and other similar facilities;
- Information and reading center; and
- Satellite or public market, where viable

b. For a Municipality:

- Extension and on-site research services and facilities related to agriculture and fishery activities which include dispersal of livestock and poultry, fingerlings, and other seeding materials for aquaculture; palay, corn and vegetable seed farms; medicinal plant gardens; fruit trees, coconut and other kinds of seedling nurseries; demonstration farms; quality control of copra and improvement and development of local distribution channels, preferably through cooperatives; inter-barangay irrigation systems; water and soil resource utilization and conservation projects; and enforcement of fishery laws in municipal waters including the conservation of mangroves;
- Pursuant to national policies and subject to supervision and control of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), implementation of community-based forestry projects which include integrated social forestry programs and similar projects; management and control of communal forests with an area not exceeding fifty (50)

square kilometers; establishment of tree parks, greenbelts, and similar forest development projects;

- Social welfare services which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons; community-based rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents, and victims of drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services;

- Information services which include investments and job placement information systems, tax and marketing information systems, and maintenance of a public library;

- Solid waste disposal system or environmental management system and services or facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation;

- Municipal buildings, cultural centers, public parks including freedom parks, playgrounds and sports facilities and equipment, and other similar facilities;

- Infrastructure facilities intended primarily to service the needs of the residents of the municipality and which are funded out of municipal funds including, but not limited to, municipal roads and bridges; school buildings and other facilities for public elementary and secondary schools; clinics, health centers and other health facilities necessary to carry out health services; communal irrigation, small water impounding projects and other similar projects; fish ports, artesian wells, spring development, rainwater collectors and water supply systems; seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and flood control; traffic signals and road signs; and similar facilities;

- Public markets, slaughterhouses and other municipal enterprises;

- Public cemetery;

- Tourism facilities and other tourist attractions, including the acquisition of equipment, regulation and supervision of business concessions, and security services for such facilities; and

- Sites for police and fire stations and sub-stations and the municipal jail

c. For a Province:

- Agricultural extension and on-site research services and facilities which include the prevention and control of plant and animal pests and diseases; dairy farms, livestock markets, animal breeding stations, and artificial insemination centers; and assistance in the organization of farmers' and fishermen's cooperatives and other collective organizations, as well as the transfer of appropriate technology;

- Industrial research and development services, as well as the transfer of appropriate technology;

- Pursuant to national policies and subject to supervision, control and review of the DENR, enforcement, of forestry laws limited to community-based forestry projects, pollution control law, small-scale mining law, and other laws on the protection of the environment; and mini-hydroelectric projects for local purposes;

- Subject to the provisions of Title Five, Book I of RA 7160, health services which include hospitals and other tertiary health services;

- Social welfare services which include programs and projects on rebel returnees and evacuees; relief operations and population development services;

- Provincial buildings, provincial jails, freedom parks, and other public assembly areas, and other similar facilities;

- Infrastructure facilities intended to service the needs of the residents of the province and which are funded out of provincial funds including, but not limited to, provincial roads and bridges; inter-municipal waterworks, drainage and sewerage, flood control, and irrigation systems; reclamation projects; and similar facilities;

- Programs and projects for low-cost housing and other mass dwellings, except those funded by the Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF): *Provided*: That national funds for these programs and projects shall be equitably allocated among the regions in proportion to the ratio of the homeless to the population;

- Investment support services, including access to credit financing;

- Upgrading and modernization of tax information and collection services through the use of computer hardware and software and other means;

- Inter-municipal telecommunication services, subject to national policy guidelines; and

- Tourism development and promotions programs

d. For a City:

- All the services and facilities of the municipality and province, and in addition thereto, the following:

- Adequate communication and transportation facilities;

- Support for education, police and fire services and facilities; and

- Notwithstanding the above provisions, public works and infrastructure projects and other facilities, programs and services funded by the National Government under the annual General Appropriations Act, other special laws, pertinent executive orders, and those wholly or partially funded from foreign sources, are not covered under Section 13, Chapter 2, Book I, Title I of RA 7160, except in those cases where the local government unit concerned is duly designated as the implementing agency for such projects, facilities, programs and services.

Bathymetry - the measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas and lakes and the information derived from such measurements. (E-20)

Beaches - unvegetated part of the shoreline formed by loose materials, usually sand, that extends from the lower berm edge to high water mark. (B-7, E-20)

Bedrock Quality Type - the stability and permeability of the underlying rock structure. (B-4)

Being Occupied for Free with Consent of Owner - tenure status of the housing unit where the household occupies the housing unit with owner's permission and without paying rent in cash or in kind to the owner, tenant/lessee or subtenant/sub-lessee. (C-23)

Being Occupied for Free without Consent of Owner - tenure status of the housing unit where the household occupies the housing unit without the consent or knowledge of the owner. (C-23)

Beneficiary - any individual/entity who is eligible for housing assistance under the National Shelter Program. (C-7)

Berm - in canal construction, a shelf or pathway constructed on the slope of the canal bank. (B-14, E-20)

- a narrow shelf, edge or path, typically at the bottom or top of a slope or along a bank. (E-20)

Bio-Conversion to Fuels - the various processes, natural or synthetic, by which a solid, liquid or gaseous fuel is produced by utilizing bio-mass feedstock, e.g. anaerobic fermentation of animal manure to yield bio-gas; combustion of firewood to yield heat, steam or power; fermentation of agricultural crops or by-products to yield substitute fuels such as alcohol. (B-12)

Bio-Gas - a fuel gas consisting of 50-70% methane and the rest non-combustible gases produced by the anaerobic fermentation of organic wastes. (B-12)

Bio-Geographical Equity and Community-based Resource Management - entrusting to the people residing near or within a particular ecosystem the primary right to develop and manage the resources of that ecosystem. (E-24)

Bio-Mass - organic matter, whether living or not. This would include, among others, trees, algae, animal and agricultural wastes and decaying plants in swamps. (B-12)

Bi-polar Strategy - a type of spatial development where an alternative urban area is developed aside from the present urban center. (E-18)

Blighted Area - see Slum

Blighted Areas - areas where the structures are dilapidated, obsolete and unsanitary, tending to depreciate the value of the land and prevent normal development and use of the area. (C-5)

Blighted Lands - areas where structures are dilapidated, obsolete and unsanitary, tending to depreciate the value of the land and prevent normal development and use of the area. (C-23)

Block - a parcel of land bounded on the sides by streets or alleys or pathways or other natural or man-made features, and occupied by or intended for buildings. (B-17)

Boarding House - a house with five (5) or more sleeping rooms where boarders are provided with lodging, and meals for a fixed sum paid by the month, or week, in accordance with previous arrangement. (B-21)

Bore - any well, hole, pipe, or excavation of any kind which is bored, drilled, sunk or made in the ground for the purpose of investigating, prospecting, obtaining, or producing geothermal energy, natural gas and methane gas, or which taps or is likely to tap geothermal energy, natural gas and methane gas; and includes any hole in the ground which taps geothermal energy, natural gas and methane gas. (B-9)

Boulevard - a broad street of major importance, usually planted with trees or receiving other park treatment. (DPWH) (B-13)

Box and Can Privy - a privy where fecal matter is deposited in a can bucket which is removed for emptying and cleaning. (C-22)

Brackish Fishponds (Earth Ponds) - man-made enclosures of varying sizes, dependent on tidal fluctuations of water management, located in estuaries (deltas, mudflats and mangrove swamps) and intended for the culture of fishes/aquatic species. (E-20)

Brackish Water - a mixture of seawater and freshwater; the salinity varies with the tidal movements, e.g., mouths of rivers and swamps where salt water enters. (B-7)

- water containing salt in moderate degree, as in saline soil. (B-14)

Brackishwater Swamps - land areas where most of the time the brackishwater level is at/above the land surface. (E-20)

Broker - any person who, for commission or other compensation, undertakes to sell or negotiate the sale of a real estate belonging to another. (B-20)

Brushlands - any tract of land of the production forest land covered dominantly with shrubby vegetation. (E-21)

- degraded areas dominated by a discontinuous cover of shrubby vegetation. (FMB, DENR) (B-7)

Budget Accountability - the last stage in the local government budgeting process which involves the recording and reporting of incomes and expenditures and the evaluation of attainment of the goals and objectives/targets, functions, projects, and activities vis-à-vis the execution of the approved budget. (H-3)

Budget Authorization - the second phase in the local government budgeting process where the Local Chief Executive submits the executive budget to the Local Sanggunian for authorization. The Local Sanggunian is expected to, among others, examine the budget with regard to its conformity with local development plan and the local government policy. (H-3)

Budget Document - the instrument used by the local chief executive to present a comprehensive financial plan to the sanggunian concerned. (A-3)

Budget Execution - the fourth phase in the local government budgeting process which involves the implementation of the budget for the performance of functions/projects/activities to accomplish the local government goals and objectives. It is at this stage that estimated incomes are actually received and funds are disbursed or obligated for the purposes specified in the appropriate ordinance. (H-3)

Budget Preparation - the first phase in the local government budgeting process which involves both income and expenditure estimation. It also involves the formulation of the financial plans of the local government as the mechanism through which the local development plan may be operationalized. (H-3)

Budget Review - the third phase in the local government budgeting process which involves the review of the executive budget as to its compliance with budgetary requirements, general limitations and other provisions of the law. (H-3)

Buffer Area - yards, parks or open spaces intended to separate incompatible elements or uses to control pollution/nuisance and for identifying and defining development areas or zones where no permanent structures are allowed. (G-7)

A buffer of three (3) meters shall be provided along entire boundary length between two or more conflicting zones allocating 1.5 meters from each side of the district boundary. Such buffer strip should be open and not encroached upon by any building or structure and should be a part of the yard or open space.

Buffer Zones - identified areas outside the boundaries of and immediately adjacent to designated protected areas pursuant to Section 8 of RA 7586 that need special development control in order to avoid or minimize harm to the protected area. (E-13)

Buildable Area - the remaining space in a lot after deducting the required minimum open spaces. (B-21)

Build-and-Transfer - a contractual agreement whereby the project proponent undertakes the financing and construction of a given infrastructure or development facility and after its completion turns it over to the

government agency or local government unit concerned, which shall pay the proponent on an agreed schedule its total investments expended on the project, plus a reasonable rate of return thereon. This arrangement may be employed in the construction of any infrastructure or development project, including critical facilities which, for security or strategic reasons, must be operated directly by the Government. (H-1)

Builder/Developer - the person or entity who develops raw land for housing. (C-8)

Building - any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls with adjacent building which usually extend from the foundation to the roof. It usually contains one or more rooms internally connected with one another. A building therefore, is any structure intended for dwelling, storage, factory, shelter or for some other useful purposes. (C-1)

Any structure built, designed or intended for the enclosure, shelter or protection of any person, animal or property comprising of one or more rooms and/or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or with common dividing walls with adjacent buildings, which usually extend from the foundation to the roof. (C-2)

Any structure for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind. (B-21)

Building Height - the vertical distance from the established grade elevation to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, to the average height of the highest gable or a pitch or hip roof, or to the top of the parapet if the roof is provided with a parapet. In case of sloping ground, the average ground level of the buildable area shall be considered the established elevation. (B-21)

The maximum height and number of storeys of every building shall be dependent upon the character of occupancy and the type of construction as determined by the Secretary of Public Works and Highways, considering population density, building bulk, widths of streets and car parking requirements. The height shall be measured from the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface: Provided, that the height measured from the lowest adjoining surface shall not exceed such maximum height by more than 3.00 meters: Except, that towers, spires and steeples, erected as part of a building and not used for habitation or storage are limited to height only by structural design if completely of incombustible materials, or may extend not to exceed 6.00 meters above the height limits for each occupancy group if of combustible materials.

Building Length - its general linear dimensions usually measured in the direction of the bearing wall for girders. (B-21)

Building Line - the line formed by the intersection of the outer surface of the enclosing wall of the building and the surface of the ground. (B-21)

Building Permit - a written authorization granted by the Building Official to an applicant allowing him to proceed with the construction of a specific project after plans, specifications and other pertinent documents have been found to be in conformity with the National Building Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). It includes any or all of the Permits enumerated under Section 1 of the IRR. (B-21)

Building Width - its shortest linear distance usually measured in the direction of the floor, beams or joists. (B-21)

Building, Agricultural - any structure used for agricultural purposes such as barn, warehouse, ricemill, etc. (C-1)

Building, Ancillary - a secondary building/structure located within the same premises the use of which is incidental to that of the main building/structure. (B-21)

Building, Commercial - a building used for transacting business or rendering professional services, such as a storage or an office building. (C-1)

Building, Dangerous - any building or structure that has any or all of the conditions or defects described hereunder, and those whose conditions or defects exist to the extent that life, health, property or safety of the public or its occupants are endangered: (B-21)

a. Structural hazards
b. Fire hazards
c. Hazardous electrical wirings
d. Hazardous mechanical installation
e. Inadequate sanitation and health facilities
f. Improper occupancy and architectural eyesore
g. Improper location
h. Illegal construction

Building, Improvised (Barong-barong) - a makeshift or roughly constructed house usually built with salvaged materials. (C-1)

Building, Industrial - a building used for processing, assembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing or packaging operations, such as a factory or a plant. (C-1)

Building, Single House - a complete structure intended for one household. It includes the so-called "nipa hut" or a small house that is built as a more or less permanent dwelling unit. (C-1)

Build-Lease-Transfer - a contractual arrangement whereby a project proponent is authorized to finance and construct an infrastructure or development facility and upon its completion turns it over to the government agency or local government unit concerned on a lease agreement for a fixed period after which ownership of the facility is automatically transferred to the government agency or local government unit concerned. (H-1)

Build-Operate-Transfer - a contractual arrangement whereby the project proponent undertakes the construction, including financing, of a given infrastructure facility, and the operation and maintenance thereof. The project proponent operates the facility over a fixed term during which it is allowed to charge facility users appropriate tolls, fees, rentals and charges not exceeding those proposed in its bid or as negotiated and incorporated in the contract to enable the project proponent to recover its investment, and operating and maintenance expenses in the project. The proponent transfers the facility to the government agency or local government unit concerned at the end of the fixed term which shall not exceed 50 years: Provided: that in case of an infrastructure or development facility whose operation requires a public utility franchise, the proponent must be Filipino or, if a corporation, must be duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and owned up to at least 60% by Filipinos. (H-1)

The build-operate-transfer shall include a supply-and-operate situation which is a contractual arrangement whereby the supplier of equipment and machinery for a given infrastructure facility, if the interest of the Government so requires, operates the facility providing in the process technology transfer and training to Filipino nationals.

Build-Own-Operate - a contractual agreement whereby a project proponent is authorized to finance, construct, own, operate and maintain an infrastructure or development facility from which the proponent is allowed to recover its total investment, operating and maintenance costs plus a reasonable return thereon by collecting tolls, fees, rentals or other charges from facility users: Provided: that all such projects, upon recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), shall be approved by the President of the Philippines. Under this project, the proponent which owns the assets of the facility may assign its operation and maintenance to a facility operator. (H-1)

Build-Transfer-Operate - a contractual arrangement whereby the public sector contracts out the building of an infrastructure facility to a private entity such that the contractor builds the facility on a turn-key basis, assuming cost overrun, delay and specified performance risks. (H-1)

Once the facility is commissioned satisfactorily, title is transferred to the implementing agency. The private entity, however, operates the facility on behalf of the implementing agency under an agreement.

Built-Up Area - a contiguous grouping of ten (10) or more structures. (C-3, F-3, G-7)

Built-Up Area, High Density **-** an urban or built-up area is considered high-density if there are more than two hundred fifty (250) persons per hectare of urban or built-up area. (C-3)

Built-Up Area, Low Density - an urban or built-up area is considered a low- density area if it has a density of less than one hundred fifty (150) persons per hectare of urban or built-up area.

Built-Up Area, Medium Density - an urban or built-up area is considered medium-density if it has a density of one hundred fifty one (151) to two hundred fifty (250) persons per hectare of urban or built-up area. (C-3)

Built-Up Areas - urban and urbanizable lands which are presently used for industrial, commercial, infrastructure, power, and transportation purposes or for community system and housing services and facilities which are primarily user-oriented, including playgrounds, neighborhood parks, cemeteries and sports grounds. All other areas not included herein are the so-called non-built up areas. (B-1)

Built-Up Density - the concentration of population in identified built-up areas measured in terms of the number of persons per square kilometer. It is generally a more realistic gauge of how dense certain built-up areas in the locality have become. (C-3)

$$\text{Built-up density} = \frac{\text{Total population in built-up area}}{\text{Total built-up area in square kilometers}}$$

Where:

- Total population in built-up area is obtained through consultation with barangay captain.

Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) Method - a method of biophysical assessment (land evaluation/land suitability) which uses Land Mapping Units (LMUs) as its agroecological zones. Its Land Resource Evaluation Project (LREP) reports contain a potential land use map and accompanying statistics which may be adopted by the regional or provincial planners in the preparation of their Sustainable Agricultural Land Use Plans. (E-19)

Burning - a usual manner of household garbage disposal where garbage is dumped in an open space or pit and burned. (C-23)

Burying - a method of household waste disposal where garbage is thrown in a pit and covered with soil. (C-23)

Business - trade or commercial activity regularly engaged in as a means of livelihood or with a view to profit. (A-3)

Business Services - cover legal, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, engineering and technical, electrical, industrial research laboratory; surveying, other engineering and technical and other services like advertising, photostating, white and blue printing, newsreporting management, statistical, promotion and office tasks, e.g., typing, mimeographing, mailing, etc. (D-7)

Buy and Purchase - any contract to buy, purchase, or otherwise acquire for a valuable consideration a subdivision lot, including the building and other improvements, if any, in a subdivision project or a condominium unit in a condominium project. (B-20)

Cadastral Map - a public record of land ownership. It serves as a key in the determination of landowners, land titles and location of the specific property. It is a carefully plotted record of land subdivision based on primary surveys of the Land Management Bureau (LMB). The land boundaries are plotted in relation to known coordinates clearly marked by the LMB. (B-4)

Canal – channel or waterway artificially constructed or maintained for conveying water or for connecting two or more bodies of water. (B-14)

Canopy or Marquee – a permanent roofed structure above a door attached to and supported by the building and projecting over a wall or sidewalk. This includes any object or decoration attached thereto. (B-21)

Capability-building the process of enhancing the viability and sustainability of microfinance institutions through activities that include training in microfinance technologies, upgrading of accounting and auditing systems, technical assistance for the installation or improvement of management information systems, monitoring of loans and other related activities. The term capability building shall in no way refer to the provision of equity investments, seed funding, partnership's seed funds, equity participation, start-up funds or any such activity that connotes infusion of capital or funds from the government or from the people's development trust fund to microfinance institutions as defined in RA 8425. Capability-building precludes the grant of any loan or equity funds to the microfinance institution. (C-24)

Capacity – 1. When applied to a reservoir or tank, quantity of water stored between bed level and the level of the sill of the waste weir; also called effective capacity. 2. When applied to an outlet, discharge by the outlet when the parent channel is running at designed full supply discharge. 3. When applied to a canal or other conduit, the full designed discharge of the conduit. 4. When applied to an irrigation system, the maximum number of hectares that can be adequately served or serviced. (B-14)

Capital Investment – the capital which a person employs in any undertaking, or which he contributes to the capital of a partnership, corporation, or any other juridical entity or association in a particular taxing jurisdiction. (A-3)

Capital Outlays – appropriations for the purchase of goods and services, the benefits of which extend beyond the fiscal year and which add to the assets of the local government unit concerned, including investments in public utilities such as public markets and slaughterhouses. (A-3)

CARPable Areas/Lands - all alienable and disposable lands of the public domain devoted to or suitable for agriculture, taking into account ecological, developmental and equity considerations. (D-7)

Carrying Capacity - ability of a resource to absorb stress or perturbation without unacceptable environmental degradation. (E-20)

Carrying Costs - operations and maintenance expenses incurred by the National Housing Authority, including financing charges. (C-13)

Catchment Area – see *Drainage Area.*

Central and Nodal - a type of spatial development which assumes a hierarchical form wherein there is a central dominant area, which is supported by pockets of development nodes in nearby or neighboring areas. Usually, the major center is the provider of specialized facilities and services to the nodes. The nodes serve as the market of the center while at the same time providing also the necessary services to their influence areas. The central area is connected to the nodes by an efficient transport system. (E-18)

***Central Business District* (also *called Commercial Zone*)** - See *Commercial Zone.*

Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) – a title formally recognizing the rights of possession and ownership of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with RA 8371 or "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1987". (E-14)

Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT) – a title formally recognizing the rights of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples over their ancestral lands. (E-14)

Certificate of Non-Conformance - a certificate issued to owners of all uses existing prior to the approval of the Zoning Ordinance which do not conform in a zone as per provision of the said Ordinance. (G-7)

Charges – pecuniary liability, as rents or fees against persons or property. (A-3)

Checklist of Criteria - the commonly used evaluation approach adopted by professional land use planners where the alternative proposals are ranked in an ordinal basis using a set of criteria. The preferred alternative is that plan which best satisfies the given set of criteria. (E-18)

Chemical Privy – a privy where fecal matter is deposited into a tank containing caustic chemical solution to prevent septic action while the organic matter is decomposed. (C-22)

Child and Youth - persons in the study area belonging to the age group 0-14. (C-3)

Citizenship - the legal nationality of a person. A citizen is a legal national of the country at the time of the census, while an alien is a non-national of the country. (C-2)

City – an area consisting of more urbanized and developed barangays which serves as a general-purpose government for the coordination and delivery of basic, regular, and direct services and effective governance of the inhabitants within its territorial jurisdiction. (A-3)

A city shall not be created unless the following requisites on income and population or land area are present:

- Income – an average annual income of not less than Twenty Million Pesos (P20,000,000.00), for the immediately preceding two (2) consecutive years based on 1991 constant prices, as certified by the Department of Finance. The average annual income shall include the income accruing to the general fund, exclusive of special funds, special accounts, transfers and nonrecurring income; and

- Population or Land Area – Population which shall not be less than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) inhabitants, as certified by the National Statistics Office; or land area which must be contiguous with an area of at least one hundred (100) square kilometers, as certified by the Land Management Bureau. The territory need not be contiguous if it comprises two (2) or more islands or is separated by a chartered city or cities which do not contribute to the income of the province. The land area requirement shall not apply where the proposed city is composed of one (1) or more islands.

  A city may either be component or highly urbanized.

City Development Council – see *Local Development Council*

City Health Center - renders the same services as the Main Health Center but under the administrative and technical supervision of the City Health Office. (C-23)

City Roads – those sections of provincial roads which are within the territorial jurisdiction of a city or all roads within a city which are not national roads. (B-13)

City, Highly Urbanized – cities with a minimum population of two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants, as certified by the National Statistics Office, and with the latest annual income of at least fifty Million Pesos (P 50,000,000.00) based on 1991 constant prices, as certified by the city treasurer. (A-3)

It shall be the duty of the President to declare a city as highly urbanized within thirty (30) days after it shall have met the minimum requirements prescribed in RA 7160, upon application therefore and ratification in a plebiscite by the qualified voters therein.

The conversion of a component city into a highly-urbanized city shall make it independent of the province where it is geographically located.

City, Independent Component – component cities whose charters prohibit their voters from voting for provincial elective officials. Independent component cities shall be independent of the province. (A-3)

City/Municipal Parks – parks developed to serve the population of a town or a municipality. Its location is recommended to be at the municipality's outskirts for both passive and active recreation. Its facilities include picnic areas, gardens, areas for active games and possibly other amenities such as boating facilities, swimming facilities, etc. (C-23)

Civil Reservations - forest land which have been proclaimed by the President for a specific purpose such as town site or a resettlement area. (E-21)

Claim for Operating Costs - a claim whose purpose is to support the operations of the Environmental Guarantee Fund Committee. Claims for operating costs shall likewise include expenses for preventive activities, environmental education, scientific or research studies, training, social equity programs and other activities duly provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement or as approved by the Committee. (E-16)

Classification of Fresh Surface Water (Rivers, Lakes and Reservoirs) Class AA – Public Water Supply Class I – this class is intended primarily for waters having watersheds which are uninhabited and otherwise protected and which require only approved disinfection in order to meet the National Standards for drinking water (NSDW) of the Philippines. (DENR DAO 34 – Revised Water Usage and Classification/Water Quality Criteria amending Section No. 68 and 69, Chapter III of the 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations) (B-13)

Class A – Public Water Supply Class II – for sources of water supply that will require complete treatment (coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection) in order to meet the NSDW. (DENR DAO 34 – Revised Water Usage and Classification/Water Quality Criteria amending Section No. 68 and 69, Chapter III of the 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations).

Class B – Recreational Water Class – for primary contact recreation such as bathing, swimming, ski diving, etc. particularly those designated for tourism purposes. (DENR DAO 34 – Revised Water Usage and Classification/Water Quality Criteria amending Section No. 68 and 69, Chapter III of the 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations).

Class C – Fishery Water for the propagation and growth of fish and other aquatic resources; Recreational Water Class II for boating, etc; and Industrial Water Supply Class I – for manufacturing processes after treatment. (DENR DAO 34 – Revised Water Usage and Classification/Water Quality Criteria amending Section No. 68 and 69, Chapter III of the 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations).

Class D – for agriculture, irrigation, livestock watering, etc.; Industrial Water Supply Class II for cooling, etc; and other inland waters, by their quality belongs to this classification. (DENR DAO 34 – Revised Water Usage and Classification/Water Quality Criteria amending Section No. 68 and 69, Chapter III of the 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations).

Clean-Up Operations – activities conducted in removing the pollutants discharged or spilled in water to restore it to pre-spill condition. (E-12)

Clientele System - a system of categorizing the recipients of the service of the DSWD. DSWD clientele is categorized as follows: (C-23)

- ♦ Families in especially difficult circumstances;
- ♦ Communities in especially difficult circumstances;
- ♦ Women in especially difficult circumstances;
- ♦ Children and youth in especially difficult circumstances;
- ♦ Senior Citizens;
- ♦ Persons with disabilities; and
- ♦ Victims of natural and manmade disaster

Climate – average weather conditions in any region or locality. (B-14)

Climate Map - a map that gives the prevailing type of rainfall in a given area. The prevailing wind direction is also indicated in the map. (B-4)

Closed Pit - a type of toilet without a water-sealed bowl and the depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of concrete or clay. (C-23)

Closed Season – the period during which fishing is prohibited in a specified area or areas in Philippine waters, or the period during which the catching or gathering of specified species of fish or fishery/aquatic products or the use of specified fishing gears to catch or gather fish or fishery/aquatic products is prohibited. (D-14)

Cluster Development Approach - a strategy for tourism development where three tourism development clusters in the major island groupings in the country are created. Each cluster should be served by one or two major international gateways linked to a variety of satellite destinations, each with its own unique positioning theme. (D-7)

Cluster Housing - a single-family attached dwelling containing three or more separate living units grouped closely together to form relatively compact structures. (B-17)

Coastal Area/Zone – a band of dry land and adjacent ocean space (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and uses directly affect oceanic processes and uses, and vice versa; its geographic extent may include areas within a landmark limit of one (1) kilometer from the shoreline at high tide to include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nipa swamps, estuarine rivers, sandy beaches and other areas within a seaward limit of 200 meters isobath to include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds and other soft-bottom areas. (D-13)

The strip of land and its adjacent space (i.e., the water and submerged land) in which the terrestrial ecosystem use directly affects the river and marine ecosystem, and vice versa. It is delimited in the following manner: (E-20)

The outermost limit is the 200 meter (100 fathoms) isobath, except at embayments where a 200 meter isobath at the mouth of the bay, gulf or cove is extended across. In case the 200 meter isobath is less than three (3) kilometers from the shoreline, the three kilometer distance shall be adopted. The internal waters are likewise considered as a part of the coastal zone.

The innermost boundary is one kilometer from the shoreline, except at places where recognizable indicators for maritime influences exists, like mangroves, beaches, sand deposits, marginal bays, salt beds and deltaic deposits, in which case, the one kilometer distance shall be measured from the edges of such features.

All areas affected by the sea (dryside) and all coastal water areas influenced by the land (wetside) shall be included in the coastal zone.

The Coastal Zone encompasses all coastal, plains and the watersheds of all streams and rivers that drain into the sea and which may extend hundreds of kilometers inland into the hinterlands.

A band of dry land and adjacent ocean space (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and uses directly affect oceanic processes and uses, and vice versa. Its geographic extent may include areas within a landmark limit of one (1) kilometer from the shoreline at high tide to include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nipa swamps, estuarine rivers, sandy beaches and other areas within a seaward limit of 200 meters isobath to include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds and other soft-bottom areas.

Coastal Atlas – sets of maps which serve as useful reference material in preparing a coastal land use plan. It consists of the following sets of easily reproducible maps prepared on a common scale: (E-20)

- The first set of maps shall delineate biological, geographic and other physical features. This map is an overlay of the coastal ecosystem map and topographic map of the area.

- The second set shall include the natural hazards map indicating the levels of risks to new developments arising from storm surges, earthquakes, landslides, erosion, floods, etc.

- Overlay maps of shellfish beds, wetlands and endangered species habitat; other overlay maps showing other environmental aspects and/or development constraints as required (e.g., critical habitats, endangered species, etc.)

Coastal Land Use Planning - a tool to improve the use of coastal resources. It refers to the process of comprehensively studying resources, economic activities and societal needs, including problems and opportunities in specific coastal planning areas, or coastal zones, and proposing actions for their future development. It also involves the rational allocation of dryland and wetland components of the coastal area for various uses. (E-20)

Coastal Land use Planning is the basic activity which seeks to rationalize and enhance the development of the coastal zone or communities. It also identifies, examines and provides solutions to major issues and conflicts in coastal resource allocation and utilization.

Coastal Water – an open body of water along the country's coastline starting from the shoreline (MLLW) and extending outward up to the 200-meter isobath or three-kilometer distance, whichever is farther. (E-17)

Coastal Zone - strip of land adjacent to lake or ocean space (water and submerged land) in which the land ecology and land use directly affect the lake and ocean space ecology. (B-7)

Coastline - lines that form the boundary between the land and water, especially of sea or ocean. (E-20)

Cohort-Survival Method of Population Projection - see *Mathematical Method of Population Projection.*

Coliseum - a multi-purpose court surrounded by a big spectator's gallery all roofed over. The court may be used for basketball, indoor tennis, boxing and similar indoor sports, as well as non-sporting activities. (C-23)

Collateral-free Arrangement – a financial arrangement wherein a loan is contracted by the debtor without the conventional loan security of a real estate or chattel mortgage in favor of the creditor. In lieu of these conventional securities, alternative arrangements to secure the loans and ensure repayment are offered and accepted. (C-24)

Collector Streets – those which carry traffic from minor streets to the major system of arterial streets and highways, including the principal entrance streets for circulation within a development. Right-of-way is 16-20 meters. (DPWH) (B-13)

Commerce Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Economic Sector which refers to the types of commercial development, e.g., central business district or CBD, commercial strip and neighborhood center. It also includes types of business and trade (example, wholesale and retail trade, banking and finance, insurance, real estate, are likewise included and related to area requirements). (A-6, F-4)

Commercial Building – a building built for transacting business or for rendering professional services such as store, office, warehouses, etc. (C-2, D-7)

Commercial Farms – private agricultural lands devoted to commercial livestock, poultry and swine raising, and aquaculture including saltbeds, fishponds and prawn ponds, fruit farms, orchards, vegetable and cut-flower farms, and cacao, coffee and rubber plantations. (D-9)

Commercial Fishing – fishing for commercial purposes in waters more than seven (7) fathoms deep with the use of fishing boats more than three (3) gross tons. (D-14)

The taking of fishery species by passive gears for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing. (D-13)

Commercial Fishing, Large Scale – fishing utilizing active gears and vessels of more than one hundred fifty (150) gross tons (GT). (D-13)

Commercial Fishing, Medium Scale – fishing utilizing active gears and vessels of 20.1 GT up to one hundred fifty (150) GT. (D-13)

Commercial Fishing, Small Scale – fishing with passive or active gear utilizing fishing vessels of 3.1 GT up to twenty (20) GT. (D-13)

Commercial Forest Plantation – any land planted to timber producing species, including rubber, and/or non-timber species such as rattan and bamboo, primarily to supply the raw materials requirements of existing or proposed public or private forest-based industries, energy-generating plants and related industries.

Commercial Land – land devoted principally for the object of profit and is not classified as agricultural, industrial, mineral, timber or residential land. (A-3)

Commercial Scale – a scheme of providing a minimum harvest per hectare per year of milkfish or other species, including those raised in pens, cages, and tanks to be determined by the Department of Agriculture in consultation with the concerned sectors. (D-13)

Commercial Strip - an extension of the Central Business District (CBD) which also houses wholesale and retail stores, professional offices, services shops, entertainment/recreational facilities and other types of commercial establishment. (D-7)

Commercial Zone (also called Central Business District) - areas designated principally for trade, services and business purposes. (G-7)

The following types of establishments are allowed within the zone:

- Offices like office building and office condominium
- General retail stores and shops like department store, bookstore and office supply shop, home appliance store, car shop, photo and flower shops
- Food markets and shops like bakery and bake shop, wine store, grocery and supermarket

- Personal service shops like beauty parlor, barber shop, sauna bath and massage clinic and dressmaking and tailoring shops
- Recreational center/establishment like movie houses, theaters, play court, e.g., tennis court, bowling lane and billiard hall, swimming pool, day and night club, stadium, coliseum and gymnasium, and other sports and recreational establishments
- Restaurants and other eateries
- Short-term special education like dancing schools, school for self-defense, driving schools, speech clinics
- Storerooms but only as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of the business
- Commercial condominium (with residential units in upper floors)
- Commercial housing like hotel, apartment, apartel, boarding house, dormitory, pension house, club house and motel
- Embassy/consulate
- Library/museum
- Filling/service station
- Clinic
- Vocational/technical school
- Convention center and related facilities
- Messengerial, security and janitorial services
- Bank and other financial institutions
- Radio and television stations
- Building garage and parking lot
- Bakery and baking bread, cake, pastries, pies and other similar perishable products, chicharon factory, biscuit/doughnut and hopia factory and other bakery products not elsewhere classified
- Repacking of food products, e.g., fruits, vegetables, sugar and other related products
- Plant nursery
- Funeral parlors, mortuaries and crematory services and memorial chapels
- Lechon or whole pig roasting
- Custom tailoring/dressmaking shops
- Commercial and job printing, printing and publishing of books and pamphlets, cards and stationery
- Typing and photo engraving services
- Repair of optical instruments, equipment, cameras, clocks and watches
- Manufacture of insignias, badges and similar emblems except metal
- Transportation terminals/garage with and without repair, welding shops, machine shop service operation (repairing/rebuilding or custom job orders), repair of motorcycles
- Medium-scale junk shop

- Repair shops like house appliances repair shops, motor vehicle and accessory repair shops and home furnishing shops
- Machinery display shop/center
- Gravel and sand, lumber/hardware
- Manufacture of ice blocks, cubes, tubes, crush, except dry ice
- Manufacture of box beds and mattresses, wood and rattan furniture, including upholstery
- Other commercial activities not elsewhere classified

Commercial Zone, High Density (C-3) – an area within a city or municipality intended for regional shopping centers such as large malls and other commercial activities which are regional in scope or where market activities generate traffic and require utilities and services that extend beyond local boundaries and requires Metropolitan Level Development Planning and Implementation. High rise hotels, sports stadium or sports complexes are also allowable in this zone. (G-7)

Commercial Zone, Low Density (C-1) – an area within a city or municipality principally for trade, services and business activities ordinarily referred to as the Central Business District. Enumerated below are the allowable uses within the zone: (G-7)

- offices like office building and office condominium
- general retail stores and shops like department store/shopping center, bookstore and office supply shop, car/photo/flower shop
- home appliance stores
- personal services shops like beauty parlor, barber shop, sauna bath and massage clinic, dressmaking and tailoring shops
- recreational center/establishments like moviehouses/theater, playcourt, e.g., tennis, bowling, billiard; swimming pool; day and night club; stadium/coliseum/gymnasium; and other sports and recreational establishments
- restaurants and other eateries
- short-term special education like dancing schools, schools for self-defense, driving schools and speech clinics
- commercial housing like hotel, apartment, apartel, boarding house, dormitory, pension house, club house, motel
- commercial condominium (with residential units in upper floors)
- embassy/consulate
- library/museum
- filling/service station
- clinic
- vocational/technical school
- convention center and related facilities

- messengerial/security/janitorial services
- bank and other financial institutions
- radio and television
- building garage, transportation terminal/garage
- commercial job printing and typing/photo/engraving services
- repair of optical instruments, equipment, cameras, clocks and watches
- manufacture of insignias, badges and similar emblems except metal
- plant nurseries
- scientific, cultural and academic centers and research facilities except nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological warfare facilities

Commercial Zone, Medium Density (C-2) – an area within a city or municipality with quasi-trade business activities and service industries performing complementary/supplementary functions to principally commercial zone (Central Business District). The following uses are allowed within the zone: (G-7)

- All uses in C-1 may be allowed in C-2
- Repair shops like house appliances, motor vehicles and accessory, home furnishing shops
- Parking lot, garage facilities, transportation terminal/garage with repair, welding shops, machine shops service operations (repairing/rebuilding or custom job orders), repair of motorcycles
- Publishing
- Medium-scale junk shops
- Machinery display shop/center
- Gravel and sand/lumber and hardware
- Manufacture of ice, ice blocks, cubes, tubes, crushed, except dry ice
- Manufacture of signs and advertising displays (except printed)
- Chicharon/biscuit, cookies, crackers and other similar dried bakery products; doughnut/hopia factory and other bakery products not elsewhere classified, lechon or whole pig roasting
- Other commercial activities not elsewhere classified
- Repackaging of food products, e.g., fruits, vegetables, sugar and other related products
- Funeral parlors, mortuaries, memorial chapels and crematorium

Communal Claims – claims on land, resources and rights thereon belonging to the whole community within a defined territory. (E-14)

Communal Irrigation System (CIS) – an irrigation system that is managed by a *bona fide* Irrigators Association. (D-12)

Communal System – irrigation system cooperatively constructed, operated and maintained by a group of farmers and landowners usually organized into an irrigators' association. (B-14)

Communication – a subsector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector. (F-4)

Communication Facility Ratio – the ratio of each communication facility to population, using the following formula: (B-13)

$$\text{Communication Facility Ratio} = \frac{\text{Numberof Communication Facility}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Postal Facilities:

Total Population	=	60,000
Number of Post Office	=	1
Number of Letter Carriers	=	5

$$\text{Post Office – Population Ratio} = \frac{1}{60{,}000}$$

$$\text{Letter Carrier-Population Ratio} = \frac{5}{60{,}000}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12{,}000}$$

This means that the postal office is at present serving 60,000 population while one letter-carrier is serving 12,000 population.

Community Facilities - facilities or structures intended to serve common needs and for the benefit of the community, such as: neighborhood/multi-purpose center, health center, drugstore, school, livelihood center, etc. (B-17)

Community Intellectual Rights – the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples to own, control, develop and protect: a) the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies, visual and performing arts and literatures, as well as religious and spiritual properties; b) science and technology, including but not limited to, human and other genetic resources, seeds, medicines, health practices, vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals, indigenous knowledge

systems and practices, resource management systems, agricultural technologies of fauna and flora, oral traditions, designs, scientific discoveries; and c) language, script, histories, oral traditions and teaching and learning systems. (E-3)

Community Mapping - a process that aims to document, in a spatial but non-restrictive manner, the community's interpretation of the landscape, its elements, and the activities within it; their socio-cultural relations with their environment; and their perceptions on how best to implement forest resource management. It is an activity owned and sustained by the community resulting in their empowerment. (E-21)

***Community Mortgage Program* (CMP)** - a mortgage financing program of the National Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC) which assists legally organized associations of underprivileged and homeless citizens to purchase and develop a tract of land under the concept of communal ownership. The primary objective of the program is to assist residents of blighted or depressed areas to own the lots they occupy, or where they choose to relocate, and eventually improve the neighborhood and homes to the extent of their affordability. (C-5)

The mortgage-financing program of the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC) which assists legally organized associations of underprivileged and homeless citizens to purchase and develop a tract of land under the concept of community ownership. Financing at very low interest rate is granted to beneficiaries to purchase the land as a whole and to improve the sites. (C-7)

An innovative concept of low-income home financing program of the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation whereby an undivided tract of land may be acquired by several beneficiaries through community ownership. (C-13)

A financing scheme which enables slum dwellers and residents in blighted areas, or areas for priority development to own the lot they occupy where owners are willing to sell, re-block their structures and introduce facilities or utilities like water, electricity, drainage and sewerage through a community mortgage. (C-23)

Community-Based Forest Management - a strategy for achieving a people-centered development where the locus of decision-making with regard to the sustainable use of resources in an area lies with the communities of that area. Under Executive order 263, community-based forest management is adopted as the national strategy. (E-21)

Compatible Use – uses or land activities capable of existing together harmoniously, e.g., residential use and parks and playground. (G-7)

Compensatory Claim - a claim is considered compensatory if it is intended to pay for pecuniary loss or damage suffered by a prty, person or entity as a consequence of the project. (E-16)

Competitive Advantage – the competitive edge in terms of product quality and/or price. It likewise refers to the ability to produce a product with the greatest relative efficiency in the use of resources. (D-12)

Complete House - a habitable dwelling unit which meet the minimum requirements for a shell house with the following additional components being included as part thereof: a) all windows and doors; and b) partition walls for separating functional areas. (B-17)

Completed Housing - the construction of complete house and lot packages. (C-7)

Complex Subdivision Plan – a subdivision plan of a registered land wherein a street, passageway or open space is delineated on the plan. (B-20)

Compliance Monitoring - monitoring of compliance with the proponent's Environmental Compliance Certificate issued pursuant to an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), and applicable laws, rules and regulations to ensure the judicious implementation of sound environmental management within a company/corporation and its areas of operation. (E-16)

Component Cities/ Municipalities – cities which do not meet the requirements for highly urbanized cities shall be considered component cities of the province in which they are created. If a component city is located within the boundaries of two or more provinces, such city shall be considered component of the province it used to be a municipality. (G-7)

Composting - a usual manner of household garbage disposal where garbage is composted, that is, allowed to decay under controlled conditions and the composted materials are collected later for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer. (C-23)

Comprehensive and Integrated Land Use and Development Plan -- an official national physical plan allocating the country's land area to various uses. It identifies the location, character and extent of the country's land resources to be used for different purposes and includes the process and the criteria employed in the determination of land use. (B-1)

Comprehensive Land Use Plan – a document embodying specific proposals for guiding and regulating growth and/or development. The main components of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan in this usage are the sectoral studies, i.e., Demography, Socio-Economic, Infrastructure and Utilities, Local Administration and Land Use. (G-7)

- an official public document adopted by a local government as a policy guide to decisions about the physical development of a community. It indicates a general way on how the leaders of the community envision the community to develop in the coming years. (A-6, F-4)

The official public document adopted by a local government as a policy guide to decisions about the physical development of a community. It indicates a general way on how the leaders of the community envisions the community to develop in the coming years. (A-5)

Comprehensive Land Use Planning Process - the systematic approach/process for identifying, classifying and locating urban land achieved by analyzing the socio-economic needs of the population in consideration of the physical and natural attributes of a city/municipality. (F-4)

The comprehensive land use planning process utilizes the traditional planning methodology to include:

- data gathering
- problem identification and situational analysis
- goals/objectives formulation
- generation of alternative spatial strategies
- evaluation and selection of preferred strategy
- formulation of the plan
- adoption, review and approval
- implementation and monitoring

Comprehensive National Energy Program – a program of research, development or utilization of non-conventional energy resources duly approved by the Energy Development Board. (B-12)

Comprehensive/ Multi-sectoral Development Planning - a medium- to short-term action plan to implement projects identified in the Sustainable Land Use Plan (SLUP) and other programs and projects designed to realize the objectives of the SLUP. As a comprehensive plan, it covers such sectors as social, economic, physical, environmental and institutional. (E-18)

Concentrated Urban Form - the spatial strategy which entails a concentration of future growth in the existing urban area. Areas for expansion are generated through the strategy of in-filling of vacant lands and utilization of idle lands. (E-18)

Concentration Phase - the stage of plan implementation (the 1st fifteen years) which involves the concentration of public and private investments in the existing urban area through the approaches of in-filling, urban renewal, utilization of idle lands, reclamation and land conversion to accommodate the spatial requirements of urban expansion. (E-18)

Concentric Development - a type of spatial development characterized by an expansion of development that continuously grows out of the business district. This exemplifies the concentration strategy. The center of activities or central business district serves as the nucleus from which growth takes place in a radial fashion. (E-18)

Concrete Vault Privy – a pit privy with the pit lined with concrete in such manner as to make it water tight. (C-22)

Conditionally Restricted Agricultural Lands - lands considered less suitable for agricultural use and more suited for agro-forestry. For agriculture use, these lands will require a moderate to high level of farm management for sustainability of production. Conversion of non-agricultural use (built-up) requires intensive analysis on environmental impact particularly on the suitability of the upland and the effects on the lands situated below. These include grasslands/shrublands within 30% slope with slight to moderate soil limitation, existing and developed pasture lands and fishponds/saltbeds. (D-7)

Condominium - usually a high-rise building where the dwelling units are owned individually but the land and other areas and facilities are commonly owned. (C-1)

Condominium Project - the entire parcel of real property divided or to be divided primarily for residential purposes into condominium units including all structures thereon. (C-23)

Condominium Unit – a part of the condominium project intended for any type of independent use of ownership, including one or more rooms or spaces located in one or more floors (or part of parts of floors) in a building or buildings and such accessories as may be appended thereto. (B-20)

Confirmation of Completion and Appraisal (COCA) - the verification of the completion of the housing unit(s) and the required land development issued by the Home Insurance Guaranty Corporation (HIGC). The COCA likewise validates and

updates the appraisal value of the lot and the housing unit(s). (C-18)

Conflict Areas - specific geographical areas where the current land use is in conflict with the designated or desired land use. (E-21)

Conflict Resolution - the process of resolving issues. In the Forest Land Use Planning (FLUP) guidelines, they pertain in particular to resolving conflicting land uses or selecting the best uses of specific areas through a process of consultations and negotiations among the different stakeholders. (E-21)

Conflicting Uses – uses or land activities with contrasting characteristics sited adjacent to each other, e.g., residential units adjacent to industrial plants. (G-7)

Conforming Use – a use which is in accordance with the zone classification as provided for in the ordinance. (G-7)

Conservation – the complete preservation or limited harvesting of coral resources in such a way as not to adversely affect the sustained productivity of marine ecosystems. (E-14)

Conservation of Biodiversity – a strategy to implement the Philippine Sustainable Strategy for Development (PSSD) which calls for the establishment of protected areas for the conservation of wildlife and unique ecosystems, with the end in view of conserving genetic resources for scientific, educational, cultural and historical values. The establishment of protected areas should be preceded by a reassessment of the status of parks and equivalent reserves. This will serve as a basis for developing rehabilitative strategies for degraded parks and at the same time identify new areas where conservation of genetic resources and preservation of biological diversity can be pursued. (F-5)

Construction – all on-site work done from site preparation, excavation, foundation, assembly of all the components and installation of utilities and equipment of buildings/structures.

Construction, Type – the classification based on the fire resistivity ratings of materials and methods of construction of buildings/structures or portions thereof. (B-21)

- Type I – buildings of wood construction. The structural elements may be any of the materials permitted by the National Building Code.

- Type II – buildings of wood construction with protective fire-resistant materials and one-hour fire-resistive throughout:

Except, that permanent non-bearing partitions may use fire-retardant treated wood within the framing assembly.

- Type III – buildings of masonry and wood construction. Structural elements may be any of the materials permitted by the National Building Code: Provided, that the building shall be one-hour fire- resistive throughout. Exterior walls shall be of incombustible fire-resistive construction.

- Type IV – buildings of steel, iron, concrete, or masonry construction. Walls, ceilings and permanent non-bearing partitions of one-hour fire-resistive construction: Except, that permanent non-bearing partitions of one-hour fire-resistive construction may use fire-retardant treated wood within the framing assembly.

- Type V – buildings which are fire-resistive. The structural elements shall be of steel, iron, concrete, or masonry construction. Walls, ceilings and permanent partitions shall be of incombustible fire-resistive construction.

Constructive Approach **(see *Matching and Iteration*)** – a planning approach in the Local Development Investment Programming process where only projects that can be funded from regular sources will be implemented. (G-5)

Consultation - the constitutionally mandated process whereby the public, on their own or through people's organizations, is provided an opportunity to be heard and to participate in the decision-making process on matters involving the protection and promotion of its legitimate collective interests, which shall include appropriate documentation and feedback mechanisms. (C-5)

Continental Shelf - as defined in the Convention of Law of the Sea (Art. 76), it is the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas which extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin. The Philippines claims a continental shelf into a distance of 200 meters isobath or to where the depth of the adjacent waters admit exploitation of the natural resources of the seabed and subsoil of the submarine area. (E-20)

Continuing Appropriation – an appropriation available to support obligations for a specified purpose or project, such as those for the construction of physical structures or for the acquisition of real property or equipment, even when these obligations are incurred beyond the budget year. (A-3)

Contour – line which passes through all points having the same elevation. Also called contour line. (B-14)

Contour Interval - the distances between contour lines which have fixed vertical distance. (B-4)

- difference in elevation between adjacent contours. (B-14)

Contours - imaginary lines on the ground surface at a constant elevation above mean sea level. (B-4)

Contract-Add-and-Operate - a contractual arrangement whereby the project proponent adds to an existing infrastructure facility which it is renting from the government. It operates the expanded project over an agreed franchise period. There may, or may not be, a transfer agreement in regard to the facility. (H-1)

Contractor - any entity accredited under Philippine laws which may or may not be the project proponent and which shall undertake the actual construction and/or supply of equipment for the project. (H-1)

– persons, natural or juridical, not subject to professional tax under Section 139 of RA 7160, whose activity consists essentially of the sale of all kinds of services for a fee, regardless of whether or not the performance of the service calls for the exercise or use of the physical or mental facilities of such contractor or his employees. (A-3)

Control Area – an area of land where subterranean or ground water and surface water are so interrelated that withdrawal and use in one similarly affects the other. The boundary of a control area may be altered from time to time as circumstances warrant. (E-10)

Control of Population Growth and Human Resource Development - a strategy to implement the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) where the program to control rapid population is not limited to controlling numbers but also includes the implementation of health, education and rural development projects as part of a comprehensive socioeconomic program at the regional and community levels. The population control drives must be based on methods that are consistent with the cultural and religious norms of the population. (F-5)

Managing population distribution and mobility should also be considered to limit rapid and often uncontrolled population growth in urban areas. (F-5)

Conversion – the act of changing the current use of a piece of agricultural land into some other non-agricultural use. (D-7)

- a change in the use or occupancy of a building/structure or any portion/s thereof which has different requirements. (B-21)

Changing of agricultural lands into urban lands for residential, commercial or industrial purposes and uses, or the planting on lands primarily devoted to rice and/or corn to other agricultural crops. (B-1, B-2)

Conversion within the Strip may be allowed after taking into consideration the following factors:

- ♦ agricultural productivity of the area;
- ♦ need of the national economy for the particular agricultural output to be affected;
- ♦ availability of basic services such as water, electricity and road;
- ♦ proximity of the area to identified growth centers or priority areas;
- ♦ possible effects of the conversion on the ecological stability of the area; and
- ♦ ability of the proponent to complete the intended development.

Co-Obligor - the debtor or co-maker for a housing loan. (C-18)

Cooperative – a duly registered association of at least fifteen (15) persons, majority of which are poor, having a common bond of interest, who voluntarily join together to achieve a lawful common social and economic end. It is organized by the members who equitably contribute the required share capital and accept a fair share of the risks and benefits of their undertaking in accordance with the universally accepted corporate principles and practices. (C-24)

- An organization composed primarily of small agricultural producers, farmers, farmworkers, or other agrarian reform beneficiaries who voluntarily organize themselves for the purpose of pooling land, human, technological, financial or other economic resources, and operate on the principle of one number, one vote. (D-9)

- A type of business unit through which individual members cooperate in providing specific types of services of mutual benefit to the membership. Cooperatives operate under certain basic principles and may be classified as consumers, producers, marketing, credit, or service cooperatives. (A-1)

- Duly registered associations of persons with a common bond of interest who have voluntarily joined together to achieve a lawful common social and economic end, making equitable contributions to the capital required and accepting a fair share of the risks and

benefits of the undertaking in accordance with universally accepted cooperative principles. (D-12)

Coral – the hard calcareous substance made up of the skeleton of marine coelenterate polyps which include reefs, shelves and atolls or any of the marine coelenterate animals living in colonies where their skeletons form a stormy mass. (D-13)

Small anemone-like organisms belonging to Phylum Coelenterata which secrete their own skeletons of various forms that may be hard, soft, stony or horny.

Coral Reefs – a natural aggregation of coral skeleton, with or without living coral polyps, occurring in intertidal and subtidal marine waters. (D-13)

- marine shelves or platforms formed by the consolidation of the skeleton of hermatypic corals through cementation by coralline algae and lithification processes. (B-7)

- reefs made chiefly of fragments of corals, coral sands, algae and other organic deposits, and the solid limestone resulting from their consolidation. Technically they are marine shelves or platforms formed by the consolidation of the skeleton of hermatypic corals through cementation by coralline algae and lithification processes. Continuous accumulation of calcareous materials by those organisms, as well as by other reef species, especially mollusks, echinoderms and foraminifera, maintains the reef surface at or near sea level. (E-20)

Corporation – partnerships, no matter how created or organized, joint-stock companies, joint accounts (*cuentas en participacion*), associations or insurance companies but does not include general professional partnerships and a joint venture or consortium formed for the purpose of undertaking construction projects or engaging in petroleum, coal, geothermal and other energy operations pursuant to an operating or consortium agreement under a service contract with the government. (A-3)

Corridor – a long interior passageway providing access to several rooms; a public means of access from several rooms or spaces to an exit. (B-23)

Corrosive Liquid – any liquid which causes fire when in contact with organic matter or with certain chemicals. (B-22)

Cost Recoverable Programs - the development of sites with housing component and the provisions of serviced homelots through joint-venture schemes with the private sector or local government units. Program

beneficiaries shall fully repay on installment basis the financial assistance granted for the purchase of the housing units. (C-7)

Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) - a plan evaluation method which requires the translation of costs and benefits of spatial strategies into monetary terms. (E-18)

Countermagnet Strategy - a major urban development strategy which requires the strengthening of major cities like Metro Cebu and Metro Davao to act as countermagnets to the dominance of the Metro Manila Region. (F-3)

Countryside and Barangay Business Enterprise – any business entity, association or cooperative registered under the provisions of RA 6810, otherwise known as "Magna Carta for Countryside and Barangay Enterprises (Kalakalan 20)". (A-3)

Any business entity, association or cooperative registered under the provisions of RA 6810 whose: a) number of employees does not exceed twenty (20) at any time for the purpose of undertaking a productive business enterprise recommended by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) provincial office that will help develop the economy in its area; b) assets, at the time of registration as CBBE, do no exceed Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000) before financing, and c) Principal office and location of business operations are located in the countryside as define in the implementing rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Trade and Industry. (D-1)

Court – an occupied space between building lines and lot lines other than a yard; free, open, and unobstructed by appendages from the ground upward. (B-21)

Creek – a small stream which serves as natural outlet for drainage of basins of nominal size; inlet of sea coast; short arm of stream. (B-14)

Critical Watershed - one primarily supporting or expected to support existing, proposed or on-going hydroelectric plants, irrigation systems, local waterworks systems and the like, which need immediate rehabilitation on account of fast denudation leading to accelerated siltation and destructive floods. (B-1)

A drainage area of a river system supporting existing and proposed hydro-electric power and irrigation works needing immediate rehabilitation as it is being subjected to a fast denudation causing accelerated erosion and destructive floods. It is closed from logging until it is fully rehabilitated. (E-7)

Crop Development and Soil Conservation Guide Map - a map that contains spatial and statistical information on the present farming systems and those farming systems which are most suitable to a given area in terms of biophysical factors and cropping calendars. (E-19)

This map covers major cropping systems, namely: rice-based, corn-based, cutflower-based, fruit tree-based, sugar cane-based, pasture/livestock, industrial crop-based, vegetable/root crop-based and coconut-based farming systems.

Crop Yield Prediction – a method for determining the potential yield of a given crop by getting the highest possible yield of that crop under the most ideal conditions. These data can be obtained from the results of field experiments conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Research throughout all the regions. The environmental conditions (i.e., soil and climate) from which the yield results were obtained should be matched with the biophysical characteristics of the land under study to be able to determine the applicability of the yield values to the study area. (E-19)

Croplands - areas primarily used for production of adapted, cultivated, close growing fruit or nut crops for harvest, alone or in association with sod crops. (B-7)

Crude Birth Rate - the ratio between the number of livebirths and number of individuals in a specified population and period of time, often expressed as number of livebirths per one thousand population in a given year. (C-23)

Crude Death Rate - the number of deaths per one thousand (1,000) mid-year population of a given area. (C-23)

Cultivated Agricultural Lands - lands devoted to crops. Among the common crops raised in the coastal zone are staple crops (rice and corn); plantation crops (coconut and sugar cane); root crops (cassava, kamote), legumes, and vegetables. (E-20)

Cultural Integrity – the holistic and integrated adherence of particular Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples community to their customs, religious beliefs, traditions, indigenous knowledge systems and practices and their right to assert their character and identity as a people. It shall include the following:

- Protection of indigenous culture, traditions and institutions;
- Rights to establish and control educational and learning systems;
- Recognition of cultural diversity;

- Right to name, identity and history;
- Community intellectual properties rights;
- Protection of religious, cultural sites and ceremonies;
- Right to indigenous spiritual beliefs and traditions;
- Protection of indigenous sacred places;
- Right to protection of indigenous knowledge systems and practices; and
- Right to science and technology

Cultural Properties - old buildings, monuments, shrines, documents and objects which may be classified as antiques, relics, or artifacts, landmarks, anthropological and historical sites, and specimens of natural history which are of cultural, historical, anthropological or scientific value and significance to the nation; such as physical, anthropological, archeological and ethnographical materials, meteorites and tektites; historical objects and manuscripts; household and agricultural implements; decorative articles or personal adornment; works of art such as paintings, sculptures, carvings, jewelry, music, architecture, sketches, drawings, or illustrations in part or in whole; works of industrial and commercial art such as furniture, pottery, ceramics, wrought iron, gold, bronze, silver, wood or other heraldic items, metals, coins, medals, badges, insignias, coat of arms, crests, flags, arms and armor; vehicles or ships or boats in part or in whole. (B-15, B-18)

Cultural Treasures – cultural properties which are segregated and designated as cultural treasures in accordance with the procedure provided for in Section 7 of RA 4846. (B-15)

All restorations, reconstructions and preservation of government historical buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments and sites, which have been designated as cultural treasures, shall be undertaken with the advice and supervision of the National Museum. The Director of the National Museum is likewise authorized to establish a working arrangement with Ecclesiastical authorities who administer church properties, and with owners of privately owned historical buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments, and sites with the view of preserving the original design and artistic values of the same. The renaming of historical buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments, sites and streets of cultural and historical significance, being also a matter of cultural preservation shall be undertaken only with the advice of the National Museum, and the concurrence of the Director of the National Library.

Cultural, Moral and Spiritual Sensitivity – a principle of sustainable development which means that the inherent strengths of local and indigenous knowledge, practices and beliefs should be cared for, while respecting the diversity of

culture, moral standards and spiritual nature of Filipino society. (E-24)

Culture Sensitive – the quality of being compatible and appropriate to the culture, beliefs, customs and traditions, indigenous systems and practices of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples. (E-14)

Curb – a break in the sidewalk or traffic island provided with an inclined surface to facilitate mobility of wheeled chairs, carriages and other similar conveyance. (B-23)

Current Operating Expenditures – appropriations for the purchase of goods and services for the conduct of normal local government operations within the fiscal year, including goods and services that will be used or consumed during the budget year. (A-3)

Curtain Board – a vertical panel of non-combustible or fire resistive materials attached to and extending below the bottom chord of the roof trusses, to divide the underside of the roof into separate compartments so that heat and smoke will be directed upwards to a roof vent. (B-22)

Customary Laws – a body of written or unwritten rules, usages, customs and practices traditionally observed, accepted and recognized by respective Indigneous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples. (E-14)

Customs and Practices – norms of conduct and patterns of relationships or usages of a community over time accepted and recognized as binding on all members. (E-14)

Customs Territory – the national territory of the Philippines outside of the proclaimed boundaries of the ecozones except those areas specifically declared by other laws and/or presidential proclamations to have the status of special economic zones and/or free ports. (B-16)

Cutoff – wall, collar, or any other structure to reduce percolation of water under surfaces of a structure or through porous strata; direct natural or artificial channel connecting two points on a stream, shortening original length of channel and increasing its slope. (B-14)

Cutting Cycle – the number of years between major harvests in the same working unit and/or region, within a rotation. (E-7)

Dam – barrier constructed to hold water back and raise its level. (B-14)

Dam Site – site where a dam is located or to be located together with its immediate surroundings.

Data Capture – the first stage in the data input process which includes all operations that convert data to a computer readable form.

Data Cleaning and Editing – the second stage in the data input process which includes operations for clearing up the digitized mess and updating the spatial entities of the Geographic Information System (GIS) database. (B-4)

Data Input – a component of the Geographic Information System (GIS) which refers to the operation of encoding the data and writing them to the database. It consists of a mixture of manual and automatic digitizing operations together with associated data cleaning and editing activities. (B-4)

Database – a collection of information about things and their relationships to one another. (B-4)

Dealer – one whose business is to buy and sell merchandise, goods and chattels as a merchant. He stands immediately between the producer or manufacturer and the consumer and depends for his profit not upon the labor he bestows upon his commodities but upon the skill and foresight with which he watches the market. (A-2)

Debris – materials including floating trash, suspended sediment, or bed load moved by a flowing stream. (B-14)

Decentralization Phase – the second 15 years of plan implementation which involves redirecting investments to other potential areas for settlement and urban expansion.

Deforestation – conversion of forests to other land uses. (B-8)

Degradation – process of changing a soil from one type to a more highly leached one, particularly. Bringing about replacement of sodium by hydrogen by leaching a saline or alkaline soil. (Incorrectly used to denote a decrease in soil fertility); reduction of specific bed levels due to natural causes; converse of aggradation. (B-14)

Demand-Supply Balancing – a method that seeks to determine where there is sufficient land in the municipality or city to accommodate the anticipated increase in the population and the concomitant requirements of associated socio-economic and cultural activities. (E-18)

Demarcated Areas – boundaries defined by markers and assigned exclusively to specific individuals or organizations for certain specified and limited uses such as: (D-13)

a. Aquaculture, sea ranching and sea farming;
b. Fish aggregating devices;
c. Fixed and passive fishing gears; and
d. Fry and fingerlings gathering

Demersal Stock – bottom-dwelling fishes. (B-7)

Demography – a sub-sector of the Social Sector which discusses the factors of growth and trend, age groups, labor force and income among others. Population and its characteristics serve as the base data for other sectors/sub-sectors for estimation of needs/requirements of the population in an area. (F-4)

The study of human population, including its size, composition, distribution, density, growth, and other demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It is concerned with the behavior of aggregates and not with the behavior of individuals. (C-3)

Demolition – the dismantling by the local government units, or any legally authorized agency of government or by the affected families of all structures within the premises subject for clearing. (C-7)

The systematic dismantling or destruction of a building/ structure, in whole or in part. (B-21)

Department of Social Welfare and Development – the agency mandated to care, protect and rehabilitate that segment of the population which has the least in life in terms of physical, mental and social well-being. (C-23)

Department Store – a store that sells or carries several lines of merchandise and that is organized into separate sections for the purpose of promotion, service, accounting and control. (D-21)

Departure Zone of an Airport – see *Approach Zone of an Airport*

Dependency Ratio – the ratio of the population who are below 15 and over 64 years old to the population belonging to the age bracket 15-64 years old. (C-3)

Dependent Population – persons in the study area who are below 15 and over 64 years old. (C-3)

Design Flood – flood figures utilized in controlling design of specific dam or other structures for flood control. (B-14)

Design Storm – estimate of amount and distribution of rainfall over given drainage area used in determining design flood. (B-14)

Detention Reservoir – reservoir where floodwater is stored for relatively brief period, part of it being retained until stream can safely carry ordinary flow plus released water. (B-14)

Developed Area – an area characterized by the predominant presence of utility systems or network, especially water supply, roads and power. (B-17)

Developer – in tourism, the applicant firm which provides the development plan/land use plan and the basic communal infrastructures to service the project modules which will be developed/operated by individual locators. (D-7)

The person who develops or improves the subdivision project or condominium project for an in behalf of the owner. (B-20)

Development – the alteration of present use of the land other than for agricultural purposes and the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations, in, on, over or under land. (B-1)

The work undertaken to explore and prepare an ore body or a mineral deposit for mining, including the construction of necessary infrastructure and related facilities. (E-2)

Development Approach (see Matching and Iteration) – a planning approach in the Local Development Investment Programming (LDIP) process where the list of projects is taken as final. The local government unit will then tap all sources possible to raise the required funds to implement the project package. (G-5)

Development Constraints Map – a map that illustrates the obstacles to the development in the physical sense like subsidence or flooding risks. (B-4)

Development Guarantee – a financial assistance extended to private lending institutions accredited to process developmental loans and are assured of automatic insurance coverage upon enrolment of the loan with the Home Guaranty Corporation. (C-23)

Development Loan Program – a program of the Home Development Mutual Fund (PAGIBIG) which aims to create additional housing inventories by providing assistance at lower interest rates and easier terms, to developers/project proponents for the development of housing projects, construction of housing units, or both. The financing assistance is available to private developers, landowners, non-government organizations, local government units and other related agencies. (C-23)

***Development of Nucleus* Estate-Outgrowers Project** – *a proposed project in selected Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) Areas under the Countryside Agro-Industrial Development Strategy (CAIDS) basically anchored on the development of the productive capacities of agrarian reform beneficiaries and the building up of management ystems that are responsive, flexible and adaptable to the agrarian reform beneficiaries' needs and capabilities. It envisions to transform the small farmer system into a well-developed, technologically-aware and management-oriented enterprise. (D-7)*

Under the nucleus estate-outgrowers concept, the agrarian reform beneficiaries shall be organized as production units around existing processing and marketing facilities provided by the nucleus estate. Their landholdings will be developed into viable economic sizes and well-managed units. The nucleus entity is envisaged to provide management, technical and marketing assistance to the agrarian reform beneficiaries in the nucleus and outgrowers areas. The project seeks to maintain/rehabilitate existing production areas based on prevailing crops, and explore diversification opportunities.

***Development of Resettlement* Sites** – *the development of sites to generate serviced homelots by the National Housing Authority for families displace from sites earmarked for government infrastructure projects and the Mt. Pinatubo eruption or those occupying danger areas such as waterways, esteros, railroad tracks and the like. (C-23)*

Development Plan – the document/documents, including maps, charts and other materials embodying goals and objectives, policy guidelines, strategies and proposals for the over-all socio-economic growth and development of the area. The term covers both national and regional development plans. (A-3)

A series of decision documents, including maps, specifying the nature of future physical, social, economic and environmental development of the Urban Zone as outlined in the Concept Plan, and consisting among others, of a detailed land use plan,

including area phasing, sectoral programs, land acquisition and disposition programs and capital improvement programs. (F-2)

Development Rights (also known as "New Use Rights") – the right to use and/or develop land and improvements thereon including putting them to more intensive use, conversion to a more profitable use, increasing density and the like. (F-1)

Development Use Permit System – a comprehensive development use system where no development of lands, including its use, alteration and construction thereon shall take place without the corresponding development of lands within the said areas. (F-1)

Developmental Loan – a type of loan the proceeds of which shall be used for housing subdivision development or construction of residential house. (C-8)

Develop-Operate-and-Transfer – a contractual agreement whereby favorable conditions external to a new infrastructure project which is to be built by a private project proponent are integrated into the arrangement by giving that entity the right to develop adjoining property, and thus, enjoy some of the benefits the investment creates, such as higher property or rent values. (H-1)

Devolution – the act by which the National Government confers power and authority upon the various local government units to perform specific functions and responsibilities. (A-2)

The passing on or transfer of responsibilities, powers, authorities, and commensurate resources from the central government to local units, as in the areas of providing a package of basic services to meet the needs of the constituents, establishing their own organizational structure, and creating their own sources of revenue in addition to a just share in the national taxes (e.g. devolution of powers/authorities/resources to local government units). (D-15)

Direct Government Guarantee – an agreement whereby the government or any of its agencies or local government units assumes responsibility for the repayment of debt directly incurred by the project proponent in implementing the project in case of a loan default. (H-1)

Disability – any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. (C-2)

A person is considered physically or mentally disabled if he has any of the following impairments:

a. Blindness – if one eye or both eyes are reported totally blind and have no vision.

b. Deafness – if one or both ears are reported to be incapable of hearing sounds or noises. A person can be completely deaf or partially deaf. Completely deaf persons do not hear sounds or noises at all. Partially deaf persons can hear or respond to loud noises only, but not to soft or low noises. Persons who are partially deaf hear a little when people speak to them.

c. Deafness and Muteness – if the person is reported to be both deaf and mute.

d. Mental Illness – if the person suffers from schizophrenia, manic-depressive illness, psychosis, or severe depression characterized by strange behavior.

e. Mental Retardation – if the person has disorder/damage of the brain resulting in mental retardation.

f. Multiple Disability – if the person is reported to have two or more disabilities.

g. Muteness – if the person is unable to speak or utter words.

h. Orthopedic Handicap – if the person suffers from bone deformities, or has the following impairments:

- Absence or deformity of one or both feet/legs;
- Fractures
- Severe scoliosis
- Kyphosis
- Third degree burns, etc.
- Speech Impairment – if the person can speak but not sufficiently clear to be understood. This also includes those people who can only make meaningless sounds.

Any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Discharge – volume of water which flows through a certain cross section of a stream, channel or conduit in a unit of time; also called rate of flow per unit time. (B-14)

Any spilling, leakage, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping but does not include discharge of effluent from industrial or manufacturing establishments, or mill of any kind. (E-8)

Discharge Area – area of waterway or channel at discharge section line. (B-14)

Discharge Capacity – maximum rate of flow of water which conduit, channel, or other hydraulic structure is capable of passing safely. (B-14)

Dispersal Area, Safe – an area which will accommodate a number of persons equal to the total capacity of the standard and building it serves, in such a manner that no person within the area need to be closer than 15.00 meters from the stand or building. Dispersal areas shall be based upon an area of not less than 0.28 square meter per person. (B-21)

Displaced Units (Relocation Need) – new dwelling units needed to replace those occupied by households located in danger and uninhabitable areas or those living on land which is needed by the government for a major infrastructure project or in areas where there is a court order for eviction and demolition. (C-14, C-23)

To determine the number of displaced units, simply total the number of dwelling units in danger zones or other uninhabitable areas, those affected by planned government infrastructure projects and those which are subject of a court order for eviction or demolition. In addition, an estimate of displacement due to natural disasters can be added to the total.

Diversion Site – site where water is diverted in whole or in part from its natural channel which in general is artificially constructed for the purpose; also called diversion point. (B-14)

Domestic Market Enterprise – an enterprise which produces goods for sale, or renders services to the domestic market entirely or, if exporting a portion of its output, fails to consistently export at least sixty percent (60%) thereof. (D-3)

Domestic Use – the utilization of water for drinking, washing, bathing, cooking or other household needs, home gardens and watering of lawns or for domestic animals. (B-11)

Doubled-Up Household – the difference between the total count of households and the number of existing occupied dwelling units in a particular year. Doubled-up household exists when one dwelling unit is shared by two or more households. (C-23)

– exist when one dwelling is shared by two or more households. (C-14, C-23) Mathematically, doubled-up households is expressed as follows:

DHHT = HHT – DUT

Where: DHHT = Doubled-up Households in time *t*
DUT = Total dwelling units in time *t*
HHT = Total number of households in time *t*

Downstream Industries – industries which process semi-finished products for the manufacture of finished products, or industries that use the finished products. (D-5)

Drainage – process of removing ground water or surface water by artificial or natural means. (B-14)

***Drainage Area (also Called* Drainage Basin**) – *horizontal projection of area from which a lake or stream receives surface water originating as precipitation. Also called drainage basin, river basin, catchment area. (B-14)*

Drainage Basin – see *Drainage Area*.

Drainage System, Gridiron – system of drainage where the parallel lateral lines empty into a main line. (B-14)

Drainage System, Herringbone – system used to drain fields that slope towards the center; shaped like the bones of a herring. (B-14)

***Drainage System, Natural* or Random** – *system of placing the drain in various ways to remove excess water from wet spots in the field. (B-14)*

Drainage, Vertical – method of draining sinkholes and other lands without the gravity outlet into vertical wells which penetrate into a water-absorbing stratum some distance below the ground surface. (B-14)

Drainage, Surface – preventing excess water from getting to surface of soil or its removal from soil surface, accomplished by natural or artificial means such as levees, open ditches, and terracing. (B-14)

Drop-out Rate – the percentage of pupils who left school during the school year. (C-23)

Drought – extended period of dry weather, i.e., without effective precipitation. Also called dry spell. (B-14)

Dumping – any deliberate disposal at sea and into navigable waters of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea, including the disposal of wastes or other matter directly arising from or related to the exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of sea bed mineral resources unless the same is permitted and/or regulated under PD No. 979. Provided that it does not mean a disposition of any effluent from any outfall structure to the extent that such disposition is regulated under the provisions of Republic Act Numbered Three Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty One, nor does it mean a routine of discharge of effluent or other matter incidental to the propulsion of, or derived from the normal operations of vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea and their equipment. (E-8)

***Dumping in Individual Pit* (*Not Burned*)** *– a usual manner of household garbage disposal where garbage is simply thrown in pits whether inside the yard or vacant lots and left to decay. (C-23)*

Dunes - an accumulation of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach formed by natural processes and usually parallel to the shoreline. (E-20)

Duplex - a structure intended for two households, with complete living facilities for each. It is divided either vertically or horizontally into two separate dwelling units which are usually identical. (C-1)

Dutch Rural Development Assistance Program – a program of the Countryside Agro-Industrial Development Strategy (CAIDS) which provides financial assistance for rural development projects in general. These are projects, which, among others, promote the development of cottage industries and small and medium-scale agro-industrial enterprises which are labor intensive. Target beneficiaries are the disadvantaged groups such as rural women, landless workers, cultural minorities, tribal migrant dwellers and others belonging to the low-income groups. (D-7)

Dwelling – a building designed or used as residence for one or more families. (B-17)

Any building or any portion thereof which is not an “apartment house”, “lodging house”, or a “hotel” as defined in PD 1096, which contains one or two “dwelling units” or “guest rooms”, used, intended or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired

out to be occupied, or which are occupied for living purposes. (B-21)

The dwelling shall occupy not more than 90% of a corner lot and 80% of an inside lot, and subject to the provisions on Easements of Light and View of the Civil Code of the Philippines, and shall be at least two (2) meters from the property line.

Every dwelling shall be constructed and arranged as to provide adequate light and ventilation as provided under Section 805 to Section 811 of the National Building Code.

Every dwelling shall be provided with at least one sanitary toilet and adequate washing and drainage facilities.

Dwelling Unit – one or more habitable rooms which are occupied or which are intended or designated to be occupied by one family with facilities for living, sleeping, cooking and eating. (B-21)

Dwelling, Multi-Family Dwelling – a dwelling on one lot containing separate living units for three or more families, usually provided with common access, services, and use of land. (B-17)

Dwelling Unit, Single Family, Attached – a dwelling containing two or more separate living units each of which is separated from one another by party or lot lines or walls and provided with independent access, services and use of land. Such dwelling includes duplexes, rowhouses or terraces and cluster housing. (B-17)

Dwelling Unit, Single Family, Detached – a dwelling for one family which is completely surrounded by permanent open spaces, with independent access, services and use of land. (B-17)

Dwelling, Indigenous Family – a dwelling intended for the use and occupancy by the family of the owner only. It is constructed of native materials such as bamboo, nipa, logs or lumber, the total cost of which does not exceed fifteen thousand pesos. (B-21)

Dwelling Unit, Multi-Family – a dwelling on one lot containing separate living units for three or more families, usually provided with common access, services and use of land. (B-17)

Dwelling, Multiple – a building used as a home or residence of three or more families living independently from one another, each occupying one or more rooms as a single housekeeping unit. (B-21)

Dwelling, One Family – a detached building designated for, or occupied exclusively by one family. (B-21)

Dwelling, Single-Family Attached – a dwelling containing two or more separate living units each of which is separated from another by party or lot lines walls and provided with independent access, services, and use of land. Such dwellings shall include duplexes, row houses or terraces, and cluster housing.

Dwelling, Single-Family Detached – a dwelling for one family which is complete surrounded by permanent open spaces, with independent access, services, and use of land.

A building designed or used as residence for one or more families.

Easement – open space imposed on any land use/activities sited along waterways, road-right-of-way, cemeteries/memorial parks and utilities. (E-10)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Water Code:

- The banks of rivers and streams and the shores of the seas and lakes throughout their entire length and within a zone of three (3) meters in urban areas; twenty (20) meters in agricultural areas and forty (40) meters in forest areas, along their margins, are subject to easement of public use in interest of recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing and salvage.

  No person shall be allowed to stay in this zone longer than what is necessary for space or recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing or salvage or to build structures of any kind.

- Mandatory five-meter easement on both sides of the Marikina Fault trace and such other fault traces on the ground identified by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOLCS).

Ecologically Fragile Lands - lands within the critical watersheds/brackish and freshwater wetlands and pasturelands whose further development will adversely affect the productivity of lowlands and stability of the upland ecosystem. (B-7)

Ecological Profile/ Eco-profile - the more comprehensive replacement of the usual socioeconomic profile which gives equal coverage to the physical, biological, socioeconomic, cultural and built environments. (E-18)

A merger of the socioeconomic and biophysical profiles of the study area and treats these subjects on equal footing.

- geographic-based instruments for planners and decision-makers which present an evaluation of the environmental quality and carrying capacity of an area. (E-2)

Ecological Soundness – recognizing that the earth is a common heritage that belongs to all of us, and caring for its capacity to support us and future generations. (E-12)

Ecological Viability - the sustainability of the productive functions of the coastal zone within the limits of its carrying capacity. (E-7)

Ecology – the study of how living things are related to their environment: how they shape living and non-living things around them, and how everything in their surroundings affects them. It is also known as the science of the living environment. (E-12)

- the branch of science that deals with the study of the interrelationships of living things (organism, plants, and animals) and their environment. (A-1)

Economic and Socialized Housing - housing units which are within the affordability level of the average and low-income earners which is thirty percent (30%) of the gross family income as determined by the National Economic and Development Authority from time to time. It also refers to government-initiated sites and services development and construction of economic and socialized housing projects in depressed areas. (B-17)

It is a type of housing project provided to moderately low income families with lower interest rates and longer amortization period. (B-17)

Economic and Socialized Housing - a type of housing project provided to moderately low income families with lower interest rates and longer amortization periods. (C-23)

Economically Active Population – (see *Labor Force*)

Economic Dimension Asset Reform and Access To Economic Opportunities – reforms which ensure the effective and sustainable utilization of the natural and ecological resource base, thus assuring greater social acceptability and increased participation of the basic sectors in environmental and natural resources conservation, management and development. (C-24)

Economic Family-sized Farm Units - an area of farm that permits efficient use of labor and capital resources of the farm family and will produce an income sufficient to provide a modest standard of living to meet a farm family's needs for food, clothing, shelter and education with possible allowance for payment of yearly installments on the land, and reasonable reserves to absorb yearly fluctuations in income. (D-8)

Economic Feasibility – practicability of a project with regard to the economic returns expected from its construction. A project is said to be economically feasible when its benefit-cost ratio is 1 or more than 1. (B-14)

Economic Life – the estimated period over which it is anticipated that a machinery or equipment may be profitably utilized. (A-2)

Economic Life, Remaining – the value corresponding to the remaining useful life of the machinery. (A-2)

Economic Method of Population Projection - a method which projects future population in terms of future economic conditions. It depends on a projection of the future employment opportunities or job-population ratios in the future. (C-3)

Economic Scale – the minimum quantity or volume of goods required to be efficient. (D-12)

Economic Yield – maximum rate at which water can be artificially withdrawn from an aquifer in the foreseeable future without depleting the supply or altering the chemical character to the extent that withdrawal at that rate is no longer economically possible. (B-14)

Economies of Scale – the decrease in unit cost as more units are produced due to the spreading out of fixed costs over a greater number of units produced. (D-12)

Ecosystem – the ecological community considered together with non-living factors and its environment as a unit. (E-7)

Ecotourism - an environmentally sound tourism activity in a given ecosystem yielding socioeconomic benefits and enhancing natural and cultural diversity conservation. It is travelling with particular attention to nature's wonders and leaving them as you found them. (D-7)

It is basically tourism that contributes to conservation of the world's natural resources and cultural heritage through minimum environmental stress and sustainable development.

In its purest sense, ecotourism denotes tourism that is environmentally, culturally and socially aware, that is, responsible and sustainable.

Ecozone – see *Special Economic Zone* (B-16)

Ecozone Developer/ Operator – a business entity or concern duly registered with and/or licensed by the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) to develop, operate, and maintain an ecozone or any or all of the component industrial estate, export processing zone, free trade zone or tourist/recreational center and the required infrastructure facilities and utilities such as light and power system, water supply and distribution system, sewerage and drainage system, pollution

control devices, communication facilities, paved road network, administration building and other facilities as may be required by PEZA. The term includes the PEZA and/or the local government unit when by themselves or in joint venture with qualified private entity, shall act as the Developer/Operator of the ecozones. As such, they shall be entitled to the same incentives under Rule XIV of the Rules and Regulations Implementing RA 7916, as amended by RA 8748. (B-16)

Ecozone Export Enterprise – an individual, association, partnership, corporation or other form of business organization which has been registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority to engage in manufacturing, assembling or processing activity falling within the purview of RA 7916, as amended by RA 8748 and resulting in the exportation of 100% of its production, unless a lower percentage of its production for exportation is prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority subject to such terms and conditions as the latter may determine. (B-16)

Ecozone, Timetable Of Development – the 5-year period required to complete the development of the whole ecozone, unless a longer period is required by the Board of Directors of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA). The phasing of development shall be allowed in the following manner: (B-16)

a.	Phase I	-	30% of the area
b.	Phase II	-	30% of the area
c.	Phase III	-	20% of the area
d.	Phase IV	-	10% of the area
e.	Phase V	-	10% of the area

At the end of each phase, the area must be provided with the basic infrastructure facilities and utilities as required in the guidelines to be issued by the PEZA ready for immediate use and occupancy. Areas that are not developed and completed within the 5-year period unless extended by the Board of Directors of PEZA shall be reverted to agricultural or other uses in accordance with existing land use and zoning laws and regulations.

Education - a sub-sector of the Social Sector, which is guided by a national policy of providing a minimum of elementary education, and focuses on school age population, teacher-pupil ratio, building and facilities and related standards. (F-4)

- a sub-sector of the Social Sector which focuses on school age population, teacher-pupil ratio, building and facilities and related standards. It is guided by a national policy of providing a minimum of elementary education. (A-5)

Effluent – stream flowing out of another stream or a lake; liquid which flows out of a containing space; stream fed by ground water. (B-14)

Electrofishing – the use of electricity generated by batteries, electric generators and other source of electric power to kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious fishery species, whether or not the same are subsequently recovered. (D-13)

Elevation – vertical distance of point or level on or affixed to the surface of the earth, measured from the mean sea level or a given datum. (B-14)

Embankment – raised surface, such as a dike, built up by filling with earth or other material. (B-14)

Eminent Domain - the power of the government to acquire any property required for the establishment and expansion of Bagong Lipunan Sites and facilities by purchase, negotiation or by expropriation proceedings. (A-4)

- the right or power of the state or to those the power has been lawfully delegated to take (or expropriate) private property for public use upon paying to the owner a just compensation to be ascertained according to law. (A-1)

Emission - the act of passing into the atmosphere as air contaminant, pollutant, gas stream and unwanted sound from a known source. (E-12)

Empowerment – providing authority, responsibility and information to people directly engaged in agriculture and fishery production, primarily at the level of the farmers, fisherfolk and those engaged in food and non-food production and processing, in order to give them wider choices and enable them to take advantage of the benefits of the agriculture an fishery industries. (D-12)

- the provision of social, economic and/or political power or authority to certain individuals or groups. (D-15)

Employed Persons - persons who work for pay in any government or private enterprises or those who work for profit; or with or without pay on the farm or business operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage or adoption regardless of the number of hours devoted for work. Also included are those who are temporarily absent from jobs or businesses because of such reasons as temporary illness, vacation, strike and other valid reasons. (C-3)

Endangered, Rare and/or Threatened Species – aquatic plants, animals, including some varieties of corals and sea shells in danger of extinction as provided for in existing fishery laws, rules and regulations or in the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and in the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES). (D-13)

Energy Plantation - a scheme whereby fast-growing crops or trees such as ipil-ipil are deliberately and systematically planted in order to continuously provide fuel to a power generating station located at the site. (B-12)

Engineering Feasibility – practicability of a project with regard to its construction hazards and/or difficulties from economic feasibility. Also called technical feasibility. (B-14)

Environmental Compliance Certificate - the document issued by the government agency concerned certifying that the project under consideration will not bring about an unacceptable environment impact and that the proponent has complied with the requirements of the environmental impact statement system. (E-2*)*

Environmentally-Constrained Areas - those prone to effects of natural hazards, i.e., weather, hydrologic and geologic hazards. (B-6)

- areas prone to natural hazards, more specifically those hydrologic and geologic in nature. They include areas frequently exposed to weather and water-related hazards such as strong tropical cyclones, storm surges and prolonged drought; areas prone to earthquake hazards such as ground shaking, ground rupture, liquefaction and lateral spreading, landslides and tsunami; areas prone to volcanic hazards such as lava flow, ashflow, pyroclastic flows, lahar, and edifice failure; and areas prone to soil erosion, riverbank erosion and coastal wave erosion. (E-18)

Environmentally Critical Areas – areas which are environmentally sensitive and listed in Presidential Proclamation 2146 dated December 14, 1981 as follows: (G-7*)*

- All areas declared by law as national parks, watershed reserves, wildlife preserves and sanctuaries;
- Areas set aside as aesthetic potential tourist spots;
- Areas which constitute the habitat for any endangered or threatened species of indigenous Philippine Wildlife (flora and fauna);

- Areas of unique historic, archeological, or scientific interest;
- Areas which are traditionally occupied by cultural communities or tribes;
- Areas frequently visited and/or hard-hit by natural calamities (geologic hazards, floods, typhoons, volcanic activity, etc.)
- Areas with critical slopes;
- Areas classified as prime agricultural lands;
- Recharged areas of aquifers;
- Water bodies characterized by one or any combination of the following conditions:

    a. tapped for domestic purposes;

    b. within the controlled and/or protected areas declared by appropriate authorities

    c. which support wildlife and fishery activities

- Mangrove areas characterized by one or any combination of the following conditions:

    a. with primary pristine and dense young growth

    b. adjoining mouth of major river systems

    c. near or adjacent to traditional productive fry or fishing grounds

    d. which act as natural buffers against shore erosion, strong winds and storm floods

    e. on which people are dependent for their livelihood

- Coral reefs characterized by one or any combination of the following conditions:

    a. with 50% and above live coralline cover

    b. spawning and nursery grounds for fish

    c. which act as natural breakwater of coastlines

Environmentally Critical Projects - projects which have high potential for negative environmental impacts, as listed in Presidential Proclamation 2146 dated December 14, 1981 as follows:

- Heavy Industries such as non-ferrous metal industries, iron and steel mills, petroleum and petro-chemical industries including oils and gas and smelting plants

- Resource Extractive Industries such as major mining and quarrying projects, forestry projects (logging, major wood processing projects, introduction of fauna (exotic animals) in public/ private forests, forest occupancy, extraction of mangrove products, and grazing), and fishery projects such as dikes for/and fishpond development projects.

- Infrastructure Projects, such as major dams, major power plants (fossil-fueled, nuclear-fueled, hydroelectric or geothermal), major reclamation projects and major roads and bridges

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - the document which aims to identify, predict, interpret and communicate information regarding changes in environmental quality associated with a proposed project and which examines the range of alternatives for the objectives of the proposal and their impact on the environment. (E-2)

Environmental Management Plan - a component of the comprehensive land use plan which delineates proposals on the conservation of natural resources, protection of bio-diversity and enhancement of land, air and water quality. (A-5)

Environmental Planner - a person engaged in the practice of environmental planning and duly registered with the Board of Environmental Planning of the Professional Regulation Commission in the manner provided by law. (I-1)

Environmental Planning - activities concerned with the management and development of land, as well as the preservation, conservation and rehabilitation of the human environment. (I-1)

Environmental Sector - the sector of the plan that identifies and prohibits new settlements in disaster prone areas and formulates and implements disaster preparedness plans and mitigation practices. It also includes prioritization of local capability building on environmental planning and management, solid waste and sewerage planning and management, among others. (A-5)

Epidemic - the occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness clearly in excess of expectancy. Expectancy varies with the nature of disease, its mode of transmission and community characteristics, among other things. This is also relative to the usual frequency of the diseases in the same area, among the specific populations, and at the same season of the year. (C-23)

Erection – installation in place of components of a building/structure. (B-21)

Erodible Lands - one of the ecologically fragile areas suitable only for agroforestry projects at the most. The soil needs permanent soil cover to enhance infiltration and minimize soil erosion. (BSWM) (B-7)

Erosion - wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep. (B-8)

Erosion Potential Map - a map that shows the degree of susceptibility to erosion of an area. (B-4)

Establishments - enterprises and/or services of agricultural, industrial or business establishments. (C-19)

Eviction - the removal of persons and their belongings from a subject building/structure or area, or both, in accordance with law. (C-7)

Estuary - a water body where sea water of oceanic origin is diluted by freshwater from land drainage areas. Areas influenced by this include deltas, tidal marshes, and river mouth, among others. (E-20)

Ethnic Reservations – frontier areas, forests and/or agricultural areas specifically designated as settlement areas for ethnic minorities. The earliest reservations were established in 1902 by the American civil government patterned after the American Indian reservations.

Evaluation – one of the four (4) dimensions in the administration of any development program which involves the review of such budgetary aspects as the reasonableness of the revenue estimates and their relationship to the capital improvement program. It also looks into possible conflicts with several statutory limitations placed on localities. (H-3)

Both the national and local governments may have to do their own evaluation of a program for their own purposes. The national government, for instance, has to devise a control system to get assurance that in the implementation, minimum standards are met, legal requirements and policy guidelines are observed and the technical support is adequate. The local government's part of the evaluation task is designed to ascertain the responsiveness of

the program and assess its concrete impact on the people of the community.

Exception - a device which grants a property owner relief from certain provisions of a Zoning Ordinance where, because of the specific use, would result in a particular hardship upon the owner, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience or a desire to make more money. (G-7*)*

An exception may be allowed when the following terms and conditions exist:

- The exception will not adversely affect the public health, safety and welfare and is in keeping with the general pattern of development in the community;
- The proposed project shall support economic based activities/provide livelihood, vital community services and facilities while at the same time posing no adverse effect on the zone/community;
- The exception will not adversely affect the appropriate use of adjoining property in the same district; and
- The exception will not alter the essential character and general purpose of the district where the exception sought is located.

Exclusive Economic Zone – an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea which shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines as defined under existing laws. (D-13)

- the water, sea bottom and sub-surface measured from the baseline of the Philippine Archipelago up to 200 nautical miles offshore. (E-20)

Executive Summary a brief discussion of the highlights of all significant findings and recommendations discussed in the plan. (A-5)

Existing Public Highway or Road - expressways, superhighways, and other national roadways, and major local roads, major highways currently utilized for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. (B-1)

Exit – a continuous and unobstructed means of egress to a public way, and shall include intervening doors, doorways, corridors, exterior exit balconies, ramps, stairways, smokeproof enclosures, horizontal exits, exit passageways, exit courts, and yards. An exit shall be deemed to be that point which opens directly into a safe dispersal area or public way. All measurements are to be made to

that point when determining the permissible distance of travel. (B-21)

Exit, Horizontal - a means of passage from one building into another occupied by the same tenant through a separation wall having a minimum fire resistance of one hour. (B-21)

Exit, Passageway - an enclosed means of egress connecting a required exit or exit court with a public way. (B-21)

Expanded Housing Loan Program - a regular program under PAG-IBIG which seeks to provide home ownership to households who are members of the HDMF. The loan may be used to: (C-23)

a. purchase a residential lot;

b. purchase of a lot and construction of a new house or dwelling unit;

c. purchase of a newly-constructed residential unit, or a unit one year old, on a first occupancy basis;

d. home improvement;

e. refinancing of an existing loan; and

f. redemption of a foreclosed property.

Expansion Areas - idle and/or underutilized lands mostly grasslands/scrublands that have high potential for various forms of and well managed agricultural uses with low to moderate land development costs. (BSWM) (B-7)

Expected Patient Load Approach - a method used in determining the hospital bed requirements using the assumption that patients suffering from acute communicable diseases would need an average of seven (7) days hospitalization; while those with chronic degenerative diseases would need an average of fifteen (15) days hospitalization. The required bed-days are converted into bed requirement. (C-23)

Expected Result – the services, products, or benefits that will accrue to the public, estimated in terms of performance measures or physical targets. (A-2)

Expenditures, Family - the expenses or disbursements made by the family purely for personal consumption during the calendar year. They exclude all expenses in relation to farm or business operations, investment ventures, purchase of real property and other disbursements which do not involve personal consumption. (C-1)

Expenditures, Housing - consist of actual rent of the dwelling unit and lot or the imputed rent if the family owns them or occupies them rent-free, and expenditures for house maintenance and minor repair. House maintenance and minor repairs include the following: (C-1)

a. replacement of faucets, sinks and tiles
b. repair of clogged drainage
c. replacement of broken windows and floor tiles
d. repainting of house or wall papering
e. replacing damaged ceiling tiles, wall tiles, or wall paneling
f. repair of leaking roof

Housing expenditures exclude alterations or additions to the house and other major renovations done on the dwelling unit which may result in a change in the structure of the dwelling unit such as collapsing walls, division of an existing room, etc.

Exploitation - the actual extraction, gathering and collection in accordance with acceptable coral development and conservation practices. (E-14)

Exponential Growth Rate of Population ***(see*** *Mathematical Method of Population Projection)*

Export Enterprise - an enterprise wherein a manufacturer, processor or service (including tourism) enterprise exports sixty percent (60%) or more of its output, or wherein a trader purchases products domestically and exports sixty percent (60%) or more of such purchases. (D-3)

Export Processing Zone (EPZ) – a specialized industrial estate located physically and/or administratively outside customs territory, predominantly oriented to export production. Enterprises located in export processing zones are allowed to import capital equipment and raw materials free from duties, taxes and other import restrictions. (B-16)

Expressway - divided arterial highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access and generally with grade separation at intersections. (B-1, B-13)

Expropriation - the exercise of the power of eminent domain wherein the government compulsorily acquires private properties for public use upon payment of just compensation. (C-13)

Extension Services – the provision of training, information and support services by the government and non-governmental organizations to the agriculture and fisheries sectors to improve the technical, business and social capabilities of farmers and fisherfolk. (D-12)

Facility Operator - a company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which may or may not be the project proponent, and which is responsible for all aspects of operation and maintenance of the infrastructure or development facility, including but not limited to the collection of tolls, fees, rentals or charges from facility users: Provided, That in case the facility requires a public utility franchise, the facility operator shall be Filipino or at least 60% owned by Filipinos.(H-1)

Fair Market Value – the price at which a property may be sold by a seller who is not compelled to sell and bought by a buyer who is not compelled to buy. (A-2)

Fair Rental Value - the value not in excess of allowable depreciation plus six percent (6%) interest per annum on the investment computed at its market value: Provided, That the fair rental value for work animal or animals and farm implements used to produce the crop shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the gross harvest for the work animal or animals and five percent (5%) for implements. (D-8)

Family - a group of persons usually living together and composed of the head and other persons related to the head by blood, marriage and adoption. A single person living alone is considered as a separate family. (C-1)

Family-sized Fishponds – an area of fishpond that permits the efficient use of labor and capital resources of a family to produce an income sufficient to meet a family's need for food, clothing, shelter, health and education with reasonable reserves to absorb yearly fluctuation in income. (D-14)

Farm - any parcel of land having a total area of at least 1,000 squaremeters cultivated to drops such as palay, corn, etc., or any land regardless of area used for raising of at least 20 heads of livestock and/or 100 poultry. (D-15)

Farmer-entrepreneur - a farmer who organizes and takes responsibility of the farming business in order to gain profits. (D-15)

Farmers - men or women whose primary livelihood is cultivation of land or the production of agricultural crops, either by themselves, or primarily with the assistance of their immediate farm household, whether the land is owned by them, or by another person under a leasehold or share tenancy agreement or arrangement with the owner thereof. (D-9)

Farm-to-Market Roads – roads linking the fishery production sites, coastal landing points and other post-harvest facilities to major markets and arterial roads and highways (D-13)

– roads linking the agriculture and fisheries production sites, coastal landing points and post-harvest facilities to the market and arterial roads and highways. (D-12)

The Department of Agriculture shall be concerned with the local government units and the resident-farmers and fisherfolk in order to identify priority locations of farm-to-market roads that take into account the number of farmers and fisherfolk and their families who shall benefit therefrom and the amount, kind and importance of agricultural and fishery products produced in the area.

Construction of farm-to-market roads shall be a priority investment of the local government units which shall provide a counterpart of not less than ten percent (10%) of the project cost subject to their internal revenue allotment (IRA) level.

Fault Zones - areas where there is an observable amount of displacement below the earth's surface. (B-4)

Fauna - animal life in general, especially the indigenous animals of a certain region, environment or period. (B-8)

Fee – a charge fixed by law or ordinance. (A-2)

Feeding to Animals - a method of household waste disposal where garbage is fed to animals. (C-23)

Financial Institutions – see *Banking and Other Financial Institutions* (A-2)

Financial Policy Development – a stream in the Local Development Investment Programming process where the level of annual expenditures and the ceilings of spending for economic, social and general services, based on approved development plans, are set. (G-5)

Financing – one of the four (4) dimensions in the administration of any development program which is a shared responsibility between the national and local governments. The principal and regular funding of projects may come from the national government, but fixed contributions may be exacted from the local units. In certain areas, the greater funding requirements may be borne by the local units, but some grants and subsidies may require an equal sharing between the national and local governments. (H-3)

Fireblock - any wall which separates two abutting living units so as to resist the spread of fire. Such wall shall be of masonry construction, e.g., cement hollow blocks, bricks, reinforced concrete, etc. at least 4" thick, and shall extend throughout the whole length of the living units and from the lowest portion of the wall adjoining the living units up to the point just below the roof covering or purlins.

It shall have a minimum resistive time rating of one (1) hour. (B-17)

Fire Hazard - any condition or act which increases or may increase in the probability of the occurrence of fire, or which may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the fire fighting operations and the safeguarding of life and property. (B-22)

Fire Lane - the portion of a roadway or publicway that should be kept opened and unobstructed at all times for the expedient operation of fire fighting units. (B-22)

Fire-resistive Rating – the degree to which a material can withstand fire as determined by generally recognized and accepted testing methods. (B-21)

Fire-resistive Regulations – standards, rules and regulations on the testing of construction materials for flame-spread characteristics, tests on fire damages, fire tests of building construction and materials, door assemblies and tin-clad fire doors and window assemblies, the installation of fire doors and windows and smoke and fire detectors for fire protective signaling system, application and use of controlled interior finish, fire-resistive protection for structural members, fire-resistive walls and partitions, fire-resistive floor or roof ceilings, fire-resistive assemblies for protection of openings and fire-retardant roof coverings. (B-21)

***Fire-resistive Time Period* Rating** – the length of time a material can withstand being burned which may be one-hour, two-hours, three-hours, four-hours, etc. (B-21)

Fire Wall - a fireblock which extends vertically from the lowest portion of the wall which adjoins the 2 living units up to a minimum height of 0.30 meter above the highest portion of the roof attached to it; the firewall shall also extend horizontally up to a minimum distance of 0.30 meter beyond the outermost edge of the abutting living units. (B17)

Fire Resistive Time Period - the length of time a material can withstand being burned which may be one hour, two hours, three hours, four hours, or more. (See *Building Code, Fire-resistive Time Rating)* (B-17)

Fire Zones – areas within which only certain types of buildings are permitted to be constructed based on their use or occupancy. (B-21)

First Civil Degree of Consanguinity or Affinity - the degree of relationship between/among loan borrowers by blood or by affiliation as defined in the Civil Code which in the application is prescribed to be the husband and wife, or parent and children. (C-18)

First Mortgage - such classes of first liens as are commonly given to secure advances (including, but not limited to, advances during construction) on, or the unpaid purchase price of, real estate together with the credit instrument or instruments, if any secured thereby, and may be in the form of trust mortgages or mortgage indentures of deeds of trust securing notes, bonds, or other credit instruments. (C-4)

First Storey – the storey the floor of which is at or above the level of the sidewalk or adjoining ground, the remaining storeys being numbered in regular succession upward. (B-21)

Fish and Fishery/ Aquatic Products – include not only finfish but also mollusks, crustaceans, echinoderms, marine mammals, and all other species of aquatic flora and fauna and all other products of aquatic living resources in any form. (D-13, D-14)

Fish Cage – an enclosure which is either stationary or floating made up of nets or screens sewn or fastened together and installed in the water with opening at the surface or covered and held in a place by wooden/bamboo posts or various types of anchors and floats. (D-13)

Fish Coral or "baklad" – a stationary weir or trap devised to intercept and capture fish consisting of rows of bamboo skates, plastic nets and other materials fenced with split bamboo mattings or wire mattings with one or more enclosures, usually with easy entrance but difficult exit, and with or without leaders to direct the fish to the catching chambers, purse or bags. (D-13)

Fisherfolk – people directly or personally and physically engaged in taking and/or culturing and processing fishery and/or aquatic resources. (D-13)

- men and women and their families who derive or make profit by fishing. (D-15)

Fisherfolk, Municipal – persons who are directly or indirectly engaged in municipal fishing and other related fishing activities. (D-13)

Fisherfolk Resettlement Areas – areas of the public domain, specifically near fishing grounds reserved for the settlement of the municipal fisherfolk. This, however, shall not be construed as vesting ownership of any resettlement area to a municipal fisherfolk for whom said areas may be reserved for or had been actually granted to. (D-13)

Fisheries – all systems or networks of interrelated activities which include the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing of all aquatic resources and fisheries areas. (D-12)

– all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas, including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resource thereof. (D-13)

Fisheries, Commercial - fishing operations using fishing boats of more than three gross tons and operating in areas more than seven fathoms deep (PD 704). (B-7)

Fisheries Sector – the sector engaged in the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing of aquatic resources and fisheries areas. (D-12)

Fishery – the business of catching, taking, handling, marketing and preserving fish or other fishery/aquatic products; the fishing grounds; and the right to fish or take products therefrom. (D-14)

Fishery Industry – fish producers, fish processors, fish traders, both wholesalers and retailers, and owners of refrigerating and cold storage plants serving the industry. (D-14)

Fishery Management Areas – a bay, gulf, lake or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes. (D-13)

Fishery Refuge and Sanctuaries – a designated area where fishing or other forms of activities which may damage the ecosystem of the area is prohibited and human access may be restricted. (D-13)

The Department of Agriculture may establish fish refuge and sanctuaries to be administered in the manner to be prescribed by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. At least twenty-five percent (25%), but not more than forty percent (40%) of bays, foreshores lands, continental shelf or any fishing ground shall be set aside for the cultivation of mangroves to strengthen the habitat and the spawning grounds of fish. Wihtin these areas, no commercial fishing shall be allowed.

Fishery Reserve – a designated area where activities are regulated and set aside for educational and research purposes. (D-13)

Fishing – the application of techniques using various gears in catching fish and other fisheries products. (D-12)

– all aquatic flora and fauna including but not restricted to, fish, algae, coelenterates, mollusks, crustaceans, echinoderms and cetaceans. (D-13)

Fishing Grounds – areas in any body of water where fish and other aquatic resources congregate and become target of capture. (D-12)

- in general, cover the marine resources, inland bodies of water including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, swamps and other man-made impoundments, rivers, irrigation canals, and mangrove estuaries in coves and inlets. Legally, these areas are categorized into commercial fisheries, municipal or small-scale fisheries and inland fisheries or aquaculture. (B-6)

Fish Pen – an artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for culturing fish and fishery/aquatic resources made up of poles closely arranged in an enclosure with wooden materials, screen or nylon netting to prevent escape of fish. (D-13)

- fish enclosure made of closely-woven bamboo screens, nylon screens or nets, or other materials attached to poles staked to the water bottom for the purpose of growing and/or culture of fish to various sizes in both fresh and salt water areas. (D-14)

Fish Pond - a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions. (B-7)

– a land-based facility enclosed with earthen or stone material to impound water for growing fish. (D-13)

Fish Refuges and Sanctuaries – all streams, ponds, and waters with game refuges, bird sanctuaries, national parks, botanical gardens, communal forests and communal pastures are declared fish refuges and sanctuaries. (D-14)

Flood – relatively high flow or stage as measured by either discharge rate or stage or gauge height. (B-14)

Flood Control – protection of land areas from flooding by one or more of the following means: levee and walls; channel improvement; detention or storage of flow of excess floodwaters; watershed management. (B-14)

Flooding Hazard Map - a map that shows areas where flooding usually occurs. (B-4)

Flood Plain – portion of river valley adjacent to river channel which is covered with water when river overflows its banks at flood stages; the plain usually consists of silt deposited by the stream. (B-14)

Flood Risk/Flood Prone Areas - low lying areas usually adjacent to large or active water bodies and therefore experience regular or seasonal inundation as a result of changes in the mean water level of these bodies. (E-18)

Floor Area – the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts. The floor area of a building or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above. (B-21)

Floor Area - the space enclosed by the exterior walls of the housing unit. (NSO) (C-23)

Floor Area Ratio (FAR) - the ratio between the gross floor area of a building and the area of the lot on which it stands, determined by dividing the gross floor area of the building and the area of the lot. The gross floor area of any building should not exceed the prescribed floor area ratio (FAR) multiplied by the total lot area. (G-7)

Flora - plant life in general, especially plants of a certain region, environment or period. (B-8)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Method of Biophysical Assessment - involves the overlay of soils and climate data to derive the agroecological zones which are characterized by a particular combination of soil types and moisture availability which is expressed as length of growing period. The agroedaphic and agroclimatic requirements of inventoried crops are then matched with the characteristics of these agroecological zones to determine the level of crop suitability. The crops giving the highest suitability rating in a given agroecological zone are considered as the most suitable crops and a crop land use with alternative crop mixes is recommended for that area being tested. (E-19)

Food Security – the policy objective, plan and strategy of meeting the food requirements of the present and future generations of Filipinos in substantial quantity, ensuring the availability and affordability of food to all, either through local production or importation, or both based on the country's existing and potential resource endowment and related production advantages, and consistent with the overall

national development objectives and policies. However, sufficiency in rice and corn should be pursued. (D-12)

- any plan, policy or strategy aimed at ensuring adequate supplies of appropriate food at affordable prices. Food security may be achieved through self-sufficiency (i.e., ensuring adequate food supplies for domestic production), through self-reliance (i.e., ensuring adequate food supplies through a combination of domestic production and importation), or through pure importation. (D-13)

Food, Self-sufficiency - the policy objective of meeting the food requirements through intensive food production in a sustainable manner, based on the country's existing and potential resource endowment and related production advantages. (D-7)

Footing - that portion of the foundation of a structure which spreads and transmits loads directly to the soil or the pile. (B-21)

Foreshore Area - a strip of land alternately covered and uncovered by the tidal movements. Its interior limit is that portion of land reached by the water during the highest equinocal tide. The outer limit is that portion of land reached by the water during the lowest ordinary tide. (E-20)

Foreshore Land – a string of land margining a body of water; the part of a seashore between the low-water line usually at the seaward margin of a low tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide usually marked by a beach scarp or berm. (D-13)

Forest - areas of one hectare which are at least 10% stocked with forest trees (including seedlings and "saplings"), with palm, bamboo or brush. Narrow strips of land bearing forest must be at least 60 meters wide and one hectare in size to qualify as a forest. Industrial plantations and tree farms, one hectare or more in size, are also included. (B-8)

Forest Action Plan – a plan that defines a program of activities pertaining to forest areas within a specific time frame. The plan identifies issues and problems, the identified responses and beneficiaries, the institutions involved, and the approximate temporal schedule when the activities will be undertaken. (E-21)

Forest Carrying Capacity - the ability of forestland to absorb development or land use changes. (E-21)

Forest, Commercial - an area dominated by trees of commercial species as determined by the Bureau of Forest Development. (B-1)

Forest, Communal - a tract of public forest set aside for the exclusive use of the residents of a municipality from which such residents may cut, collect and remove forest products for their personal use. (B-1)

- refers to a tract of public forest set aside for the exclusive use of residents of a municipality from which said residents may cut, collect and remove forest products for their personal use in accordance with existing laws and regulations. (B-8)

Forest, Concessions - refers to any tract of land under license agreement, lease or permit. (B-8)

Forest, Dipterocarp - forest stands dominated by trees of the dipterocarp species, such as red lauan, tanguile, tiaong, white lauan, almon, bagtikan, mayapis of the Philippine mahogany group, apitong and the yakals (PD 1559). (B-8)

Forested A and D - consists of areas classified as Alienable and Disposable (A & D) but whose existing cover is forest or woodland. (E-18)

Forest Lands - refers to lands of the public domain which have not been declared as alienable and disposable and include the public forest, the permanent forest or forest reserves, forest reservations, timberlands, grazing lands, and game refuge and bird sanctuaries. (B-8)

- include the public forest, the permanent forest or forest reserves, and forest reservations. Forest lands shall not be held in perpetuity. (E-7)

Lands 18% in slope or over which have already been declared as alienable and disposable shall be reverted to the classification of forest lands by the Department (of Environment and Natural Resources) Head, to form part of the forest reserves, unless they are already covered by existing titles or approved public land application, or actually occupied openly, continuously, adversely and publicly for a period of not less than thirty (30) years as of the effectivity of the forestry Reform Code of the Philippines, where the occupant is qualified for a free patent under the Public Land Act: Provided: that said lands, which are not yet part of well-established communities, shall be kept in vegetative condition sufficient to prevent erosion and adverse effects on the lowlands and streams: Provided: further, That when public interest so requires, steps shall be taken to expropriate, cancel defective titles, reject public land application, or eject occupants thereof.

- those lands of the public domain which have been classified as such by the Public Lands Act and all unclassified lands of the public domain. For the purpose of this manual, forestlands will also include those areas legally classified as mineral lands and national parks. (E-21)

- the lands of the public domain which have not been declared as alienable or disposable, public forests, permanent forests or forest reserves, forest reservations, timberlands, grazing lands, game refuge, and bird sanctuaries. (D-10)

– see *Forest, Public* (B-1)

Forest Land Use - the manner of utilization of forest lands, including their allocation, development and management. The primary land uses of forestlands are protection and production. Production forest lands are sub-classified, according to their use, into the following categories: timber production, agriculture, agroforestry, mineral production, grazing, residential, resettlement, and other uses (industrial, commercial, fish farm, fishponds). (E-21)

Forest Land Use Planning, Provincial Level - the focus of forestland use planning at the provincial level is to define the sub-watersheds that compose the regional watershed and the primary use of the forestlands within them. Forest land use planning at the provincial level is supposed to operationalize the regional framework plan. (E-21)

Forest Land Use Planning, Regional Level - the primary purpose of forest land use planning at the regional level is to have a regional forest land use framework plan which will indicate in broad terms the primary forest land uses across provinces within the region. Primary land uses refer to protection and production uses. (E-21)

Forest, Logged Over - dipterocarp forest which has been previously cut, i.e., is not in a virgin state. (B-8)

Forest, Mangrove - a forest type occurring on tidal flats along the sea coast and sometimes extending along streams where the water is brackish and mainly composed of bakawan, pototan, langaral, api-api, nipa, pals and the like; mangrove species along this area are obligatory halophytes or halo resistant species whose optimum salinity varies from species to another. (B-8)

Forest, Man-made - forest established by man. (B-8)

Forestry Master Plan - a 26-year master plan for the development of the country's forestry resources. The plan serves as a guide on the over-all direction of the forestry sector but assumes a constant land area for rural and urban needs. (F-3)

Forest, Permanent or Forest Reserve - refers to any portion of the public forest that has been delimited and proclaimed by the President of the Philippines as such to be used exclusively for forest purposes, i.e., for the production of forest products. (B-1)

Permanent forests located within the strip of 1,000 meters may be devoted to the following uses:

a. logging under sustained yield and/or selective logging management;

b. gathering of minor forest products;

c. grazing or pasturing;

d. industrial plantations; and

e. cultivation of crops which are allowed on such lands under special laws or decrees.

Forest Products – timber, pulpwood, firewood, bark, tree top, resin, gum, wood, oil, honey, beeswax, nipa, rattan, or other forest growth such as grass, shrub and flowering plant, the associated water, fish, game, scenic, historical, recreational and geologic resources in forest lands (E-7)

Forest, Public, Timberland or Forest Land - all unclassified public lands, mangrove and nipa swamps, classified forest areas or timber lands and all forest reserve of whatever character as determined by the Bureau of Forest Development. (B-1)

Forest Reserve – see *Forest, Permanent* (B-1)

Forest Reservations - forest lands which have been reserved by the President of the Philippines for any specific purpose or purposes. (E-20)

Forest Reservation/ Reserves - forestlands which have been reserved by the President of the Philippines for forest purposes. (E-7, E-21)

Forest Resource - all natural resources, whether biomass such as plants and animals or non-bio-mass such as soil and water, as well as the intangible services and values present in forest lands or other lands devoted for forest purposes. (E-21)

Forest, Second Growth - forest that originate after the removal of a previous stand as by cutting, fire or other causes. A loosely used term for young stand. In the logger's parlance, the smaller trees left after a cutting, or

residual trees available for another logging on the same area. (B-8)

Forest Squatters – occupants of areas still designated by the Philippine government as forest areas and reserves. Squatters are either the ethnic minority groups who indigenously live in these areas or lowland cultivators who have encroached into the hinterlands because of increasing man-to-land pressure in the lowlands. The most common distinguishing mark of such squatters are the slash-and-burn plots they have carved from the forests and planted to crops. (A-6)

Forestry Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Economic Sector which includes an assessment of past and present status of the forest/upland ecosystem to determine past and potential productivity and ensure the maintenance of bio-diversity and ecological integrity. It covers protective and amenity forests; production forests; commercial and non-commercial forests; critical watersheds, and other forest lands for special uses. (A-5)

Forest Zone - an area within a city or municipality intended primarily for forest purposes. (G-7)

Forward Integration - the process by which the development or increased production of a product or products in a certain stage in the industry results into the development or increased production of products in succeeding stages. (D-5)

Foundation – all the portions of the building or structure below the footing, the earth upon which the structure rests. (B-21)

Franchise – a right or privilege, affected with public interest which is conferred upon private persons or corporations, under such terms and conditions as the government and its political subdivisions may impose in the interest of public welfare, security and safety. (A-2)

- any special privilege or right conferred by the state on persons or corporations. It may mean either the: 1**) corporate or primary franchise** – the right granted to a group of individuals to exist and act as a corporation; 2) **secondary or special franchise** – the right granted to an individual, or to a corporation after its incorporation, to exercise certain powers and privileges, including those conferred for purposes of public benefit (such as the power of eminent domain) enjoyed by public utilities (e.g., telephone companies, ice plants, electric companies, etc.) (A-1)

Free Trade Zone – an isolated policed area adjacent to a port of entry (as a seaport) and/or airport where imported goods may be unloaded for immediate transshipment or stored, repacked, sorted, mixed, or otherwise manipulated without being subject to import duties.

However, movement of these imported goods from the free-trade area to a non-free-trade area in the country shall be subject to import duties. (B-16)

Enterprises within the zone are granted preferential tax treatment and immigration laws are more lenient.

Fresh Agricultural and Fishery Products – agricultural and fishery products newly taken or captured directly from its natural state or habitat, or those newly harvested or gathered from agricultural areas or bodies of water used for aquaculture. (D-12)

Fresh Water - water without salt, such as generally found in lakes, lagoons, basins, rivers, canals, channels, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields and swamps. (B-7)

Freshwater Bodies - water bodies in basins, rivers, lakes, lagoons, channels and aquifers not influenced by seawater. (E-20)

Freshwater Swamps land areas where the freshwater table is at or above the land surface during most of the year to promote the formation of hydric soil and to support growth of hydrophytes such as grasses and sedges which are also influenced by seawater. (E-20)

Frontage - That part or end of a lot which abuts a street. (B-17)

Full Government Guarantee – the commitment of the National Government in the strict sense to service the loans obtained by local government units when such institutions, as principal borrowers, are unable to pay their debts under the covering credit arrangement. The same shall cover the principal, interest and other charges of said borrowings, obtained by local government units. (H-2)

Fully-developed Fishpond Area – a clean leveled area enclosed by dikes, at least one foot higher than the highest floodwater level in the locality and strong enough to resist pressure at the highest flood tide; consists of at least a nursery pond or a combination of any or all said classes of ponds, and a functional water control system and producing in a commercial scale. (D-13)

Fund – a sum of money or other assets convertible to cash, set aside for the purpose of carrying out specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations and constitutes an independent fiscal and accounting entity. (A-2)

Funding Agreement - a contract between funder and lending window indicating therein, among other provisions, the amount available for a period of one year, to the lending window for Unified Home Lending Program (UHLP) loan take-out. (C-18)

Future Housing Need - dwelling units required to house the projected increase in households and to replace acceptable housing units which will be lost from inventory. (C-23)

Future Power Requirement - No. of Projected Establishments x Average Consumption Rate (Domestic, industrial, etc.) (B-13)

Gainful Workers - those who usually worked most of the time during the past twelve (12) months. (C-3)

Game Refuge or Bird Sanctuary - forestland designated for the protection of game animals, birds and fish and closed to hunting and fishing in order that the excess population may flow and re-stock surrounding areas (PD 1559) (B-8, E-7)

Garage – a building or portion thereof in which a motor vehicle containing gasoline, distillate, or other volative, flammable liquid in its tank, is stored, repaired or kept.

Garage, Commercial – a garage where automobiles, and other motor vehicles are housed, cared for, equipped, repaired or kept for remuneration, hire, or sale.

Garage, Open Parking – a structure of one or more tiers in height which is at least 50% open on two or more sides and is used exclusively for the parking or storage of passenger motor vehicles having a capacity of not more than nine persons per vehicle. Open parking garages are further classified as either ramp-access or mechanical-access. Ramp-access, open parking garages are those employing a series of continuously rising floors permitting the movement of vehicles under their own power from and to the street level. Mechanical access parking garages are those employing parking machines, lifts, elevators, or other mechanical services for vehicles moving from and to street level and in which public occupancy is prohibitive above the street level.

Garage, Private – a building or a portion of a building in which only motor vehicles used by the tenants of the building or buildings on the premises are stored or kept.

Gender Sensitivity – a principle of sustainable development which means that we should recognize the importance and complementary roles, and the empowerment of both men and women in development. (E-24)

General Base Map - a map that reflects broad and more generalized information. It is prepared in a smaller scale and reflects the boundaries of the whole study area, the major roads, built-up area and the important natural features such as streams, rivers and lakes. This map is used for land use planning especially in the preparation of analytical map, such as population distribution and density maps. (B-4)

General Commercial Zone - an area within a city or municipality for trading/services/ business purposes. (G-7*)*

General Fund – fund that is the source of all expenditures and obligations within the local jurisdiction other than education. This fund consists of monies and resources not otherwise accruing to any other fund and is available for payment of expenditures, obligations or purposes not specifically declared by law as chargeable to or payable from, any other fund. The general fund may cover current spending for maintenance activities on roads, bridges, etc. The general fund also covers an economic development type of expenditure. (H-3)

General Hospital - a hospital that provides services for all kinds of illnesses, diseases, injuries or deformities. (C-23*)*

General Institutional Zone - an area within a city or municipality principally for general types of institutional establishments, e.g., government offices, schools, hospitals/clinic, academic/research, convention centers. (G-7)

General Land Use Plan - the planned distribution of land uses of the entire municipality. It may also include areas for special use. (B-4)

General Map - a map that shows a complex of physical and cultural features. (B-4)

General Medication Consultation Rate - the number of general medical consultation in a calendar year per 1,000 population. (C-23)

General Professional Partnerships – partnerships formed by persons for the sole purpose of exercising their common profession, no part of the income of which is derived from engaging in any trade or business. (A-2)

General Residential Zone - an area within a city or municipality principally for dwelling/housing purposes. (G-7)

General Zoning Map - a duly authenticated map delineating the different zones in which the whole city/municipality is divided. (G-7)

Geologic Hazards - volcanoes, fault lines, landslips, unstable/landslide areas which pose risks to lives, crops, property and infrastructures. (E-21)

Geometric Correction - the third stage in the data input process that involves maintaining geometric consistency among all data planes included in the database. (B-4)

Geometric Growth Rate of Population – *see Mathematical Method of Population Projection (C-3)*

Geophysical Environment - all the physical and natural characteristics of the area resulting from its specific geographic position on the earth's surface. This includes the description of relief features such as topography, elevation, slope, landscapes, soils and geology; the state of the physical and natural resources in the area such as water quality, minerals, land and marine use; as well as information on the dynamic processes that are occurring like erosional features, weather patterns, rainfall and pollution. (E-18)

Geothermal Energy - energy derived or derivable from and produced within the earth by natural heat phenomenon; and includes all steam, and water vapor, and every mixture of all or any of them that has been heated by natural underground energy, and every kind of matter derived from a bore and for the time being with or in any such stead, water, water vapor, or mixture. (B-9)

Global Competitiveness - the ability to compete in terms of price, quality and volume of agriculture and fishery products relative to those of other countries. (D-12)

Goal Achievement Matrix (GAM) - a plan evaluation method which is deemed superior to the cost-benefit analysis and the planning balance sheet. It is highly participatory. It allows various sectors of the community to express their bias through the weighing of the objectives according to their relative importance to their sectors. The rating of alternatives according to their perceived contribution to the achievement of each objective is quite simple: choosing an ordinal number within a given range. Finally, the aggregate of sectoral total scores reflecting their biases amounts to a social consensus. (E-18)

Goals - the general direction and purpose which the town seeks to achieve*. (C-23)*

Government Agencies - national, local and regional agencies and instrumentalities including government-owned and controlled corporations. (E-12)

Government Center – an area within a province, city and municipality established where offices, agencies, or branches of the National Government, local government units, or government-owned or –controlled corporations may, as far as practicable, be located. (A-2)

In designing such a center, the local government unit concerned shall take into account the existing facilities of national and local agencies and offices which may serve as the government center as contemplated under Section 12, Chapter 2 of Republic Act

7160. The National Government, local government unit of government-owned or –controlled corporation concerned shall bear the expenses for the construction of the buildings and facilities in the government center.

Government Hospital - a hospital operated and maintained partially or wholly by the National, Provincial, Municipal or City Government or other political subdivision, board or other agency. (C-23)

Government Lands - parcels of lands which titles are held by national government entities or any of its subdivisions, instrumentalities, or agencies, including government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries and lands placed under the jurisdiction of the above entities by virtue of proclamations signed by the President. Government lands also include rights-of-way or road titles. (C-5, C-23))

Government Service Insurance System – the government agency which is the primary provider of funds for long-term housing mortgages for low and middle-income government employees. (C-10)

Grade – the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground between the exterior wall of a building and a point 1.50 meters distant from said wall, or the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground between the exterior wall of a building and a property line if it is less than 1.50 meters distant from said wall. In case walls are parallel to and within 1.50 meters of a public sidewalk, alley, or other public way, the grade shall be the elevation of the sidewalk, alley or public way. (B-21)

Gradient of Ramp – the degree of inclination of the sloped surface expressed as a percentage or ratio. (B-23)

Graduated Amortization Plan (GAP) - the mode of payment wherein principal payments are deferred on the first few years of the term of the loan, designed to enhance the affordability of the borrower through a mechanism of increasing monthly amortization over the term of the loan. (C-18)

Graphical Scale - a line or bar subdivided into map distance corresponding to the numerical scale. (B-4)

Grasslands - land with natural grass covers without trees or very few isolated trees. (B-7, B-8)

Grasslands - forestlands predominantly vegetated with grasses, devoid of trees or with very few isolated trees. (E-21)

Grazing Lands – that portion of the public domain which has been set aside, in view of the sustainability of its topography and vegetation, for the raising of livestock. (E-7)

No forest land 50% in slope or over shall be classified as grazing land.

- forestlands designated, in view of their terrain and vegetation, for the raising of livestock. They are likewise known as rangelands. (E-21)

Grazing Projects - the management of forest range resources for forage productivity needed to support livestock production. Grazing projects shall be considered critical if such will exceed the natural grazing capacities of the areas involved (1 head per hectare). (E-15)

Grid Development - This form is represented by rectangular blocks of spatial development. The agglomeration of development blocks expands to occupy a sizeable space. This pattern allows easy access to establishments because of the intersecting streets and the block form of agglomeration. This is a variation on the concentration theme. (E-18)

Gross Density - ratio of the total population of an area to the total land area. It can be expressed as: (C-3)

$$\text{Gross density} = \frac{\text{Total city/municipal population}}{\text{Total city/municipal land area in sq. kms.}}$$

Gross Domestic Product - the value of goods and services with the exclusion of net factor earnings from abroad. (D-15)

Gross Floor Area (GFA) - the total floor space within the perimeter of the permanent external building walls, occupied by office areas; residential areas; corridors; lobbies; mezzanine; vertical penetrations, which shall mean stairs, fire escapes, elevator shafts, flues, pipe shafts, vertical ducts, and the like, and their enclosing walls; rest rooms or toilets; storage rooms and closets; covered balconies and terraces; interior walls and columns, and other interior features; but excluding covered areas used for parking and driveways, including vertical penetrations in parking floor areas where no residential or office units are present; and uncovered areas for air-conditioning cooling towers, overhead water tanks, roof decks, laundry areas and cages, wading or swimming pools, whirlpools or jacuzzis, gardens, courts or plazas (G-7)

Gross National Product - the market value of all goods and services produced by Philippine citizens and resources in the country or overseas. (D-15)

Gross Output - the actual market value of minerals or mineral products from its mining area as defined in the National Internal Revenue Code. (E-2)

Gross Urban Density - the concentration of the total urban population over the total area of identified urban barangays. (C-3)

Gross Value Added of Agriculture - the total value (excluding value of non-agricultural intermediate outputs) of goods and services contributed by the agricultural sector to the gross domestic product. (D-15)

Gross Value-Added – the total value, excluding the value of non-agricultural or fishery intermediate outputs, of goods and services contributing to the agricultural and fishery sectors. (D-1)

Ground Floor – the storey at or near the level of the grade, the other storeys, beginning with second, for the first next above, shall be designated by the successive floor numbers counting upward. (B-21)

Ground Rupture - also termed as fracture movement and fissuring, this is the creation of new or renewed movement of old fractures or cracks on the ground surface. (B-6)

Ground Shaking - a hazard present during earthquakes characterized by disrupting up-down and sideways motion. (B-6)

Ground Water – all the water in the zone of saturation below the water table whatever may be the geologic structure on which it is standing or through which it is moving. (B-14)

Ground Water Use Restrictions - a map, which shows extremely severe to none, ground water use restriction. (B-4)

Group Character Loan – a loan contracted by a member and guaranteed by a group of persons for its repayment. The creditor can collect from any of the members of the group which guaranteed the said loan, without prejudice to the right of reimbursement of the member or members of the group who had advanced the payment in favor of the actual debtor. (C-24)

Group Land Acquisition and Development (GLAD) - a regular program under PAG-IBIG which provides financial assistance to organized groups of fund members for the acquisition and development of rawland or partially developed land which shall serve as the site of their housing units. The total loan to the employee-group or community association shall be the aggregate of the amounts extended to the individual member-beneficiaries. (C-23)

Growth Center Strategy - a major urban development strategy which involves the identification and/or selection of urban and urbanizing areas which are already demonstrating economic potentials and capable of attracting and absorbing population. (F-3)

The strategy aims to redistribute population and employment into other areas of the country. The growth centers are generally existing urban settlements with potentials of growth that can provide economies of scale to industries.

Growth Pole Strategy - an urban development strategy which entails the introduction of a development magnet, e.g., industry, university or training or research center, outside urban areas to spur development thereat. This strategy requires a parallel strengthening of the role of infrastructure as a key actor in development. (F-3)

Guest Room – any room or rooms used, or intended to be used by a guest for sleeping purposes. Every 9.30 square meters of superficial floor area in a dormitory shall be considered to be a guest room. (B-21)

Gully – very narrow waterway with steep sides; the beginning of a creek. (B-14)

Gymnasium – a structure that serves the athletic needs of most educational institutions. Primarily used for physical education activities as well as for public assembly. It may have minimal spectator's gallery or none at all. (C-23)+

Habitable Room – any room meeting the requirements of the National Building Code for sleeping, living, cooking or dining purposes, excluding such enclosed spaces as closets, pantries, bath or toilet room, service rooms, connecting corridors, laundries, unfinished attics, storage, space cellars, utility rooms, and similar spaces. (C-1)

Habitable rooms provided with artificial ventilation shall have ceiling heights not less than 2.40 meters measured from the floor to the ceiling.

Hall – see *Assembly Building*

Hall, Common – a corridor or passageway used in common by all the occupants within the building. (B-21)

Hall, Stair – a hall which includes the stair, stair landings, and those portions of the common halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the room. (B-21)

Hazardous Industries - these industries are fire and health hazards, i.e., their wastes have large amounts of combustible and toxic materials. (D-7)

Hazardous Operation/ Process - any act of manufacturing. Fabrication, conversion, etc., that uses or produces materials which are likely to cause fires or explosions. (B-22)

Hazardous Substances - elements or compounds which when discharged in any quantity present imminent or substantial danger to public health and welfare. (E-12)

Head of Household - the person responsible for the care and organization of the household is generally considered as the head of the household. He/she usually provides the chief source of income for the household. (C-2)

In case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the other members.

Health Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Social Sector which is geared towards the delivery of an integrated health services through the Primary Health Care Program. The services include sanitation/hygiene, proper nutrition, disease prevention and care for the sick, with emphasis on assessment and projection of needs/ requirements and standards for facilities. (F-4)

Hearing Board – a body formed to conduct the hearing of the comprehensive land use plans and zoning ordinances, composed of the following:

a. Governor/City/Municipal Mayor as Chairman
b. Provincial/City/Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator/Staff
c. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board Technical Representative
d. Sangguniang Panlalawigan/ Bayan/ Panglunsod Representative
e. Local Sectoral Experts

Heavy Industrial Zone – a subdivision of an area principally for the following types of industries: (G-4)

a. highly pollutive/non-hazardous
b. highly pollutive/hazardous
c. highly pollutive/extremely hazardous
d. pollutive/extremely hazardous
e. non-pollutive/extremely hazardous

Heliport – an area of land or water or a structural surface which is used, or intended for use in the landing and take off of helicopters and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for heliport buildings and other heliport facilities.

Helistop – the same as heliport, except that no refueling, maintenance repairs, or storage of helicopters is permitted.

High Density Commercial Zone (C3) - an area within a city or municipality intended for regional shopping centers such as large malls and other commercial activities which are regional in scope or where market activities generate and traffic and require utilities and services that extend beyond local boundaries and requires metropolitan level development planning and implementation. High rise hotels, sports stadium or sports complexes are also allowable in this zone. (G-7)

High Density Residential Area - more than 250 persons per hectare of residential area. (C-23)

Highest Educational Attainment the highest grade or year completed in elementary school, high school, college or university, by persons 5 years of age and over. (C-3)

Highly Restrictive Agricultural Lands - most efficient agricultural lands and are traditional sources of food and cash crops. These are the most stable cropland and can be grown to a wide range of crops with minimum to moderate level

of farm management requirement. High investment in infrastructure are usually are usually located on these lands. These include the irrigated paddy/terrace ricelands, the rainfed paddy ricelands, efficient diversified cropland and presently agro-industrial lands located on the level to nearly alluvial plain and gently sloping/terrace lands and the highlands presently planted to or have potential for the production of high value and semi-temperate crops. (D-7)

Highly Urbanized Cities - cities with a minimum population of 200,000 inhabitants as certified by the National Statistics Office and with the latest annual income of at least PhP 50,000,000.00 based on 1996 constant prices as certified by the City Treasurer (RA 7160). (G-7*)*

Highway - a general term for a public way used for vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way. Recommended usage: in urban area – highway or street; in rural areas – highway or road. (B-23)

Historical Site - any place, province, city, town and/or any location and structure which has played a significant and important role in the history of our country and nation. Such significance and importance may be cultural, political, sociological or historical. (B-18)

Holistic Approach to Forest Land Use Planning - the integration of all forestry, agricultural, livestock, fishery and other natural resource-based activities into a single system to avoid the vicious cycle of deficient forest policies and inefficient forest administration and forest management. (E-21)

Holistic Science and Appropriate Technology – a principle of sustainable development which means that when solutions to specific development problems are studied, the larger social and ecological connections should also be considered. This approach, in which holistic rather than reductionist science is used, helps in the development of appropriate technology. (E-24)

Home Development Mutual Fund – the government agency which acts as the administrator of provident fund contributions collected from member employees and employers, utilizing funds not required for provident benefits for housing loans for members, and in addition, charged with the development of saving schemes for home acquisition by private and government employees. (C-10)

Home Insurance Guaranty Corporation (formerly the Home Financing Corporation) – the government agency which assists private developers to undertake low and middle income mass housing production and encourage private institutional funds and commercial lenders to finance such housing development and long-term mortgages through a viable system of guarantees, loan insurance and other incentives. (C-10)

Homeless - people living in parks, along sidewalks and all those without any form of shelter. (C-14)

If it is assumed that homeless population consists mainly of families, dividing the number of homeless persons by the average household size will give the number of homeless households. But if the homeless population consists of distinct individuals, each of these individuals are considered a separate household. Thus, the number of homeless persons is the same as the number of homeless households and this need may be better met through improved institutional care.

Homeless - individuals or households living in parks, along sidewalks, and all those without any form of shelter. (C-23)

Homestead – a portion of land in an unsettled area granted by the government to a settler for development as a farm.

Homesteads were a major factor in the opening of frontier areas in Mindoro, Palawan, Mindanao and Northeastern Luzon. The homestead program in the Philippines formally started in the promulgation of the Philippine Public Land Law, U.S. congress Act No. 926. The law was patterned after the U. S. Public Land law in force at that time. Initially, the homestead size was limited to 16 hectares for individuals and 1,024 hectares for corporations.

Hospitalization Rate - the number of hospitalizations in a calendar year per 1,000 population. (C-23)

Hotel – a building or a part thereof with rooms occupied or intended to be occupied for hire as temporary aboding place of individuals with a general kitchen and public dining room service, but no provision for cooking in any individual suite or room. (B-21)

Hotel, Apartment – an apartment house which may furnish dining room service and other services for the exclusive use of its tenants. (B-21)

Household - a social unit consisting of a person or a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food. (C-14)

- a household usually consists of a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food. A person who lives alone is considered as one separate household. Although in most cases a household consists of a related family group, some household members may have no relationship to the central group. Boarders and domestic helpers for instance, are counted as part of a particular household if they take their meals with the household and sleep in the same dwelling unit. (C-1)

- a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who: (C-2)

a. sleep in the same housing unit; and
b. have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

In most cases, a household consists of persons who are related by kinship ties, like parents and their children. In some instances, several generations of familial ties are represented in one household while in others, even more distant relatives are members of the household.

Household helpers, boarders and non-relatives are considered as members of the household provided they sleep in the same housing unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food and do not usually go home to their family at least once a week.

- a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling and have common arrangement for food preparation and consumption. (C-3, C-23)

Household Head[1] - the adult member of the household who is responsible for the care and organization of the household or the one who is regarded as such by the members of the household. *(C-1)*

Household, Single Family - refers to the presence of a single nuclear family in the household. It consists of a father and a mother with unmarried children or presence of a parent with children. A single person household is also considered as a single family in this survey. A single family also includes unmarried sisters and brothers who are living together as one household. (C-1)

Household, Extended Family - refers to a nuclear family as defined above together with relatives like son in-law, daughter in-law, grandson,

[1] Not included in the FIES definition

granddaughter, father, mother and other relatives. However, the presence of boarders and domestic helpers does not change the household type. (C-1)

Housing – more than just the provision of physical facilities for shelter. It also includes services that allow and facilitate the participation in and enjoyment of development by both the men and women. It is a basic need which contributes to the population's productivity, welfare, social stability and economic development. (C-16)

Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board or HLURB (formerly the Human Settlements Regulatory Commission) - the sole regulatory body for housing and land use development. It is charged with encouraging greater private sector participation in low-cost housing through liberalization of development standards, simplification of regulations and decentralization of approvals for permits and licenses. (C-10)

Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) – the body created under EO No. 90, charged with the main function of coordinating the activities of the government housing agencies to ensure the accomplishment of the National Shelter Program. It is under the immediate control and supervision of the President of the Philippines. (C-10, C-18)

The Council is composed of the following:

a. Chairman, is appointed by the President of the Philippines;
b. The Heads of the primary government agencies and the support agencies for funding for housing;
c. One representative each from the National Economic and Development Authority, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Budget and Management, the Ministry of Public Works and Highways and the Development Bank of the Philippines; and
d. Two representatives from the private sector to be selected by the Council.

Housing Backlog - a condition wherein the supply of livable dwelling units is insufficient as a result of doubled-up households in acceptable housing units. (C-23)

- the number of dwelling units needed at the beginning of the planning period due to doubled-up households, displaced units and homeless households. (C-14, C-23)

Housing Core - a rigid and sturdy skeletal structure that is designed to be improved and completed into a habitable dwelling unit by the owner usually through self-help. Structural or architectural designs

may vary in each region owing to physical, climatic and cultural differences. But for the purpose of standardizing the minimum provisions for a housing core, the following components shall be included as part thereof, in addition to the provisions of the sanitary core: a) structural frameworks and supports; b) roofing; and c) party walls for duplex (semi-detached), and rowhouse (attached) types of unit.

Housing Expenditures - consist of the imputed rent or actual rent of the dwelling unit and lot and expenditures for house maintenance and minor repair.

Housing Finance – the comprehensive funds flow system covering the entire housing provision cycle from identification of financial requirements, fund sourcing for various aspects of housing program, such as lot acquisition, development and construction, to end-buyers financing. *Housing Finance* – the comprehensive funds flow system covering the entire housing provision cycle from identification of financial requirements, fund sourcing for various aspects of housing program, such as lot acquisition, development and construction, to end-buyers financing. (C-8)

Housing Finance Fund – an "on-budget" subsidy fund (as distinguished from a mortgage loan fund) which is the cornerstone of a new housing assistance strategy and will complement the housing finance reform program. It aims to give direct subsidies to households borrowing in the mortgage market, reduce the leakage to the non-poor, and allow the operationalization of a multi-window home-mortgage loan system, community mortgage program (CMP), resettlement/other mortgage loans; as well as pilot rental schemes and mortgage insurance. To generate funds for socialized housing subsidies, flotation schemes will also be explored. (C-17)

Housing Finance System Reforms – a self-sustaining housing finance system where the primary mortgage markets will be strengthened and private sector-managed secondary market institution catalyzed. Roles, responsibilities and risks will be better allocated between the public and private sector and, in the private sector, among developers, primary market lenders and investors. (C-17)

Housing Sub-sector - a subsector of the Social Sector which discusses the preparation of the local shelter plan. (F-4)

Housing Unit - a structurally separate and independent place of abode constructed, converted or arranged for habitation by one household. Structure or parts of structures not intended for habitation such as commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings, or natural and man-made shelters such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts, etc., but used as living quarters by households are also considered as housing units. (C-2, C-23)

- a portion of a building (a room or a group of rooms) qualifies as a separate housing unit if it meets both the following requirements: 1) separateness – a portion of the building must have facilities for sleeping and preparing/taking meals. The occupants must be isolated from other persons in the building by means of walls or permanent partitions; 2) direct access – the occupants must enter the portion of the building directly from the outside of the building or through a common hall, i.e., the occupants must enter the portion of the building without passing through anybody else's premises. (C-2)

Human Development Index - the measure of how well a country has performed, based on social indicators of people's ability to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and skills, and to have access to the resources needed to afford a decent standard of living. This index looks at a minimum of three outcomes of development: the state of health (measured by life expectancy at birth), the level of knowledge and skills (measured by a weighted average of adult literacy and enrollment rates), and the level of rental income per capita, adjusted for poverty considerations. (C-24)

Hydroelectric Power - electric power produced by utilizing the kinetic energy of falling or running water to turn a turbine generator. (B-11)

Hydrogeologic Map - a map which carries data on fault zones, bedrock formation, and surface and ground water. (B-4)

Idle and Abandoned Land - any agricultural land not cultivated, tilled or developed to produce any crop or devoted to any specific economic purpose continuously for a period of three (3) years immediately prior to the receipt of notice of acquisition by the government as provided under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. (D-11)

Idle Government Lands - non-agricultural lands in urban and urbanizable areas on which no improvement has been made by the government, including patrimonial properties; public properties; and properties foreclosed by the government financing institutions and government-owned and controlled corporations, as certified by the provincial or city or municipal assessor, in cases within Metro Manila. (C-12)

Idle Government Lands - refer to non-agricultural lands in urban and urbanizable areas on which no improvement has been made by the government, including: patrimonial properties of the state; public properties; and properties foreclosed by government financing institutions, government owned and controlled corporations, as certified by the city, municipal or provincial assessor. (C-23)

Idle Lands

- agricultural lands in urban and urbanizable areas on which no improvements have been made by the owner, as certified by the city, municipal or provincial assessor. (C-5, C-23))

- lands not devoted to any crop or to any definite economic purpose for at least one year prior to the notice of expropriation except for reasons other than *force majeure* or any other fortuitous event but used to be devoted directly to any crop and does not include land devoted permanently or regularly to other essential and more productive purpose. (D-8)

- non-agricultural lands in urban and urbanizable areas on which no improvements has been made by the owner, as certified by the provincial and city assessor or municipal assessor, in cases within Metro Manila. (C-13)

Impact Area or Zone

- areas which are most likely to be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project or undertaking. It comprises of the direct or primary impact area and the secondary impact area. The regional impact zone is also determined in general. Impact Areas or zones are determined on the map based on the project and knowledge of the biophysical and social environment of the project. (E-15)

Impact Area or Zone, Direct

- areas where the project facilities or infrastructures will be located or traversed such as buildings or structures, irrigation, drainage and other utility areas, quarry sites, access roads and others to be set up during the construction and operation phases. The zone or area could include, among others, the following:

a. areas where there will be displacement of settlements or livelihood;

b. areas directly vulnerable to potential flooding or inundation that may be caused by the project;

c. areas along main tributary downstream of the river system that will be the receiver of waste discharges;

d. areas where there will be disturbance of habitat of endangered species;

e. catchment area of river systems or watershed; and

f. ancestral domain of indigenous communities that may be affected by the project.

Impact Area or Zone, Secondary - the influence area of the project that could be indirectly affected by the proposed development. This could include areas in the vicinity of the direct impact zone. Examples of these may include the following: (E-15)

a. communities or settlements outside the direct impact area which can also be benefited by the employment opportunities created by the project;

b. sub-tributaries of the river system which can be indirectly affected by pollution; and

c. areas where water sources will be indirectly affected by drawdown in the direct impact area.

Impact Zone, Regional - the general area where the impact of the project would be felt, such as the entire municipality, province or region. They can be generally identified and described without necessarily delineating them on the map. (E-15)

Implementation – one of the four (4) dimensions in the administration of any development program which consists of translating the plan to action in accordance with the standards set from the top, the provision of operating and supporting personnel and stimulation of citizen participation in the program. Implementing a development program is a responsibility at the local level. (H-2)

Important Cultural Properties - cultural properties which have been singled out from among the innumerable cultural properties as having exceptional historical and cultural significance to the Philippines, but are not sufficiently outstanding to merit the classification of "National Cultural Treasures." (B-18)

All restorations, reconstructions and preservations of government historical buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments and sites, which have been designated as "National Cultural Treasures", and "important cultural properties" shall only be undertaken with the written permission of the Director of the National Museum who shall designate the supervision of the same.

Improvements - all types of buildings and residential units, walls, fences, structures or constructions of all kinds of a fixed character or which are adhered to the soil but shall not include trees, plants, and growing fruits, and other fixtures that are mere superimpositions on the land, and the value of improvements shall not be less than fifty percent (50%) of the assessed value of the property. (C-23)

Improvised House (Barong-barong) - a makeshift or roughly constructed house usually built with salvaged materials. (C-23)

Imputed Rent - the estimated amount that the owner of a dwelling unit would charge if he were to rent his entire dwelling unit monthly unfurnished and excluding the costs for utilities. The rental value is based on the prevailing rate in the locality.

Imputed rent of rent-free house and lot and of free housing provided to employees are included.

Incinerator - a disposal method wherein combustible refuse are burned or oxidized.

Incombustible Material - when referred to as structural material, means, brick, stone, terracotta, concrete, iron, steel, sheet metal, or tiles, used singly or in combination. (B-21)

Incombustible Roofing - a covering of not less than two thickness of roofing felt and a good coat of tar and gravel or tin, corrugated iron or other approved fire-resisting material with standing seam on lap joint. (B-21)

Income - all revenues and receipts collected or received forming the gross accretions of funds of the local government unit (A-2)

Income Decile - ranking of the weighted total family income of all sample families in that area from lowest to highest, and then dividing these into ten groups. The first ten percent of all sample households (those with the lowest income) is called the first decile; the second ten percent second decile and so on. (C-1)

Income, Primary - includes salaries and wages, commissions, tips, bonuses, family and clothing allowance, transportation and representation allowances, honoraria, and other forms of compensation and net receipts/profits derived from the operation of family-operated enterprises/activities and the practice of a profession or trade. (C-1)

Income, Total Family - includes family income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the calendar year as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, etc. (C-1)

Receipts from other sources include imputed rental value of owner occupied dwelling units, interest, rentals including landowner's share of agricultural products, pensions, support and the value of food and non-food items received as gifts by the family as well as the imputed value of services rendered free of charge to the family.

Also included as part of family income are receipts from family sustenance activities which are not considered as family-operated enterprises.

Independent Component Cities - those component cities whose charter prohibits their voting for provincial elective officials. Independent component cities shall be independent of the province (RA 7160). (G-7)

Indeterminate Species - plant or animal species which are apparently endangered but where insufficient data are currently available for a reliable assessment. (E-15)

Indigenous Cultural Communities - a group or tribe of indigenous Filipinos who have continuously lived as communities on communally-bounded and defined land since time immemorial and have succeeded in preserving, maintaining and sharing common bonds or languages, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, and as may be defined and delineated by law. (E-2)

- Filipino citizens residing in the Autonomous Region who are: 1) tribal peoples whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sectors of the national community and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; 2) Bangsa Moro people regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations that inhabited the country or a distinct geographical area at the time of conquest or colonization and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own socioeconomic, cultural and political institutions. (G-1)

- the minority groups as defined by the United Nations Sub-commission on Preservation and Protection of Minorities, those non-dominant groups in a population which possesses and wish to preserve stable ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from those of the rest of the population. As strictly applied to the Philippines, it refers to those who are somewhat outside the orbit of the Hispanic Christian culture which has characterized the majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines. (A-1)

Inducing Growth in the Rural Areas – a strategy to implement the Philippine Sustainable Strategy for Development (PSSD) where the economic, social and political potentials of the countryside are harnessed to alleviate poverty and uplift the conditions of the rural poor. A rural development strategy which is characterized by the following elements must therefore be effected: (F-5)

a. empowerment of the rural poor through greater participation in policy-making processes and project implementation;

b. accelerated implementation of land reform to achieve equity in the distribution of wealth and boost producer incentives;

c. grant of equitable access for the rural poor to natural resource use and benefits;

d. removal of economic policy and public investment biases against the rural sector;

e. provision of infrastructure and support services to increase rural productivity and expand markets;

f. establishment and reinforcement of "growth centers" to serve as base for industrial and commercial activities that can provide alternative livelihood and increased economic opportunities for the rural poor; and

g. strengthening of social services such as education, health and nutrition.

Industrial Building - a building used for processing, assembling, fabricating, manufacturing or packaging operations such as factory or a plant. (C-2)

Industrial Dispersal – the encouragement given to manufacturing enterprises to establish their plants in rural areas. Such firms normally use agricultural raw materials either in their primary or intermediate state. (D-12)

Industrial Estate - a tract of land subdivided and developed according to a comprehensive plan under a unified continuous management and with provisions for basic infrastructure and utilities, with or without pre-built standard factory buildings and community facilities for the use of community of industries. (B-16)

Industrial Land - land devoted principally to industrial activity as capital investment and is not classified as agricultural, commercial, timber, mineral or residential land. (B-16)

Industrial Plantation Lease - a lease for the occupancy and use of a portion of the public forest for the purpose of growing commercial timber on denuded or deteriorated forest lands, executed by and between the Secretary of the Department Agriculture on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines and the grantee, as recommended by the Director of the Forest Management Bureau. (D-16)

Industrial Tree Plantation – any tract of forest land purposely and extensively planted to timber crops primarily to supply the raw materials requirements of existing and proposed processing plants and related industries. (E-2)

Industrial Waste - any liquid, gseous or solid matter, or other waste substance or a combination thereof resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or from the development, processing or recovery of any natural resources which may cause or tend to cause pollution, or contribute to the pollution of water, air and land resources of the Philippines. (E-15)

Industrial Zone, Light (I-1) - a subdivision of an area principally for the following type of industries: non-pollutive/ non-hazardous; and non-pollutive/ hazardous. Enumerated below are the allowable uses in I-1 zones: (G-7*)*

a. Non-pollutive/non-hazardous industries:

- Drying fish
- Biscuit factory – manufacture of biscuits, cookies, crackers and other similar dried bakery products, doughnut and hopia factory and other bakery products not elsewhere classified
- Manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli and other noodles
- Life belts factory
- Manufacture of luggage, handbags, wallets and small leather goods, and shoes, slippers, and footwear parts except rubber, plastic and wood
- Manufacture of miscellaneous products of leather and leather substitute not elsewhere classified
- Printing, publishing and allied industries and those not elsewhere classified
- Manufacture or assembly of typewriters, cash registers, weighing, duplicating and accounting machines, electronic data processing machinery and accessories, miscellaneous office machines and those not elsewhere classified
- Renovation and repair of office machinery
- Manufacture of rowboats, bancas, sailboats, animal-drawn vehicles, children vehicles and baby carriages

- Manufacture of laboratory and scientific instruments, barometers, chemical balance, etc., measuring and controlling equipment, plumb bomb, rain gauge, taximeter, thermometer, etc.
- Manufacture or assembly of surgical, medical, dental equipment and medical furniture, medical/surgical supplies: adhesive tapes, antiseptic dressing, sanitary napkins, surgical gauge
- Quick freezing and cold packaging for fish and other seafoods, fruits and vegetables
- Popcorn/rice factory
- Manufacture of photographic equipment and accessories, optical instruments, eyeglasses and spectacles, and optical lenses
- Manufacture of watches and clocks
- Manufacture of pianos, musical instruments, wind and percussion instruments, electronic organs
- Manufacture of sporting gloves and mitts, sporting balls (not of rubber and plastic), gym and playground equipment, sporting tables (billiards, ping pong, pool), and other sporting and athletic goods not elsewhere classified
- Manufacture of toys and dolls, except rubber and mold plastics
- Manufacture of pens, pencils and other office and artist materials; umbrellas and canes; buttons, except plastic; brooms, brushes and fans; needles, pins, fasteners and zippers
- Manufacture of insignia, badges and similar emblems (except metal); signs and advertising displays (except printed)
- Small-scale manufacture of ice cream

b. Non-pollutive/hazardous industries

- Manufacture of house furnishings, fiber butting, padding and upholstery filling except coir; miscellaneous furniture and fixture except primarily of metals and those not elsewhere classified
- Textile bag/ jute bag factories; canvass bags and other canvass products factory
- Manufacture of miscellaneous textile goods, embroideries and weaving apparel
- Men's/boy's/ women's and girls' garments factory; manufacture of hats, gloves, handkerchief, neckwear and related clothing accessories; raincoats and waterproof outer garments except jackets, miscellaneous wearing apparel except footwear and those not elsewhere classified
- Manufacture of miscellaneous fabricated mill work and those not elsewhere classified

- Manufacture of wooden and cane containers, bamboo, rattan and other cane baskets and wares; miscellaneous wooden products and those not elsewhere classified; wooden shoes, shoe lace and other similar products
- Sawali, nipa and split cane factory
- Manufacture of cork products
- Manufacture of paper stationery, envelopes and related articles
- Manufacture of dry ice
- Repacking of industrial products, e.g., paints, varnishes and other related products

Industrial Zone, Medium (I-2) – an area within a city or municipality principally for pollutive/non-hazardous and pollutive/hazardous industries. (G-7)

Enumerated below are the allowable uses in I-2:

a. Pollutive/non-hazardous industries

- Manufacture and canning of ham, bacon and native sausage
- Poultry processing and canning
- Large-scale manufacture of ice cream
- Corn/rice mill
- Chocolate, cocoa, chewing gum, peanuts and other nuts, and candy factories
- Manufacture of flavoring extracts, chocolate and confectionery products, food products not elsewhere classified (e.g., vinegar, vetsin)
- Manufacture of fish meal
- Oyster grading
- Manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, abrasive products

Industrialization - the process by which the economy is transformed from one that is predominantly agricultural to one that is dominantly industrial and service oriented. The process requires a dynamic inter-relationship among agriculture, industry and services. In the early stages of development, agriculture provides the impetus and push for industry and services through the market that it creates, the labor that it absorbs, and the income that it generates, which is channeled to the industry and services. As development continues, with agriculture still an important sector, industry and services begin to generate income and markets, and concomitantly increase their share to total income. (D-15)

Industry - a subsector of the Economic Sector that refers to industries which are classified according to capitalization, pollution/hazard potential and employment size. However, in area allocation, the pollution/hazard potential is considered. (F-4)

- refers to the nature or character of the business or enterprise or the place wherein the person works, in relation to the usual occupation reported. (C-2)

Infant Mortality Ratio - the number of deaths to infants under one (1) year per one thousand (1,000) livebirths in a given year, or it is the risk of a child dying before reaching his first birthday or during infancy. (C-23*)*

It is computed as the ratio of the number of infant deaths to the total number of livebirths in a year, multiplied by one thousand (1,000) for any given area.

Inflation - a condition of steadily rising prices resulting in the diminishing purchasing power of a given nominal sum of money. (D-15)

Infrastructure - a functional category of broad land uses which comprises all major infrastructures and public utilities. It includes roads and highways, ports and harbors, communication infrastructures, power plants, and related infrastructures. (E-18)

Infrastructure Fund – local government fund established under Presidential Decree No. 477 which is exclusively for the following:

a. Repair, maintenance, improvement and construction of roads, bridges, and highways. However, in applying this fund to such uses, adequate provision shall be made for the maintenance of existing, unabandoned roads and bridges before new construction is undertaken.

b. The provision and maintenance of wharves, piers and docks, in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the proper national office, and for removing obstructions to navigation.

c. For subsidizing of for acquiring. Operating, and maintaining means of water transportation within the province or city, or between the province or city and neighboring provinces and cities or islands or to dredge rivers and provide facilities for communication and transportation by river, as well as for establishing operating telephone systems.

d. The construction, improvement, maintenance and repair of plazas, parks, monuments and playgrounds; street lighting, artesian wells, irrigation systems, flood control systems,

sewerage and drainage systems, and other permanent improvements.

e. The acquisition of lands and buildings for public use.

Infrastructure Map - a chart of the location, distribution, volume and type of infrastructure, utilities within the planning area. Most common infrastructure maps are the following: 1) **Transportation Map** – indicates data on circulation system within the planning area. These include bridges, roads, airports and navigable railways, ports, harbors, water bodies); 2) **Utilities/Facilities Map** – indicates the different facilities/utilities within the planning areas, i.e., power supply, waterworks, telecommunications, drainage/sewerage, schools/public libraries, hospitals, etc; 3) **Irrigation Map** – reflects the area coverage, type and location of the existing irrigation systems; 4) **Special Projects Map** – reflects the different infrastructure projects planned to be undertaken within the study areas such as dams, flood control projects, etc. (B-4)

Infrastructure Plan - a component of the Plan which focuses on the transportation network, and the public utility systems such as water supply, power, communication and other infrastructure facilities such as flood control, irrigation system, etc. that are required to realize the socioeconomic development goals of the city/municipality. (F-4)

Initial Environmental Examination - the document required of proponents describing the environmental impact of, and mitigation and enhancement measures for, projects or undertakings located in an Environmentally Critical Area. The IEE shall replace the Project Description required under DAO 21, series of 1992. (E-15)

Subject to the EIS Procedural Manual, an IEE shall at least contain the following basic items:

- A brief of the environmental setting and receiving environment, including the primary and secondary impact areas;
- A brief description of the project or undertaking and its process of operation;
- A brief description of the environmental impact of the project or undertaking, including its socioeconomic impact;
- A matrix of mitigation and enhancement measures;
- A documentation of the consultative process undertaken, when appropriate;
- A brief discussion of indigenous peoples' concerns and possible socioeconomic, political and cultural impacts of the proposed projects or undertaking on such people for projects or undertakings located in ancestral lands or domains, as

defined under DAO No. 2, series of 1993, or subsequently by law, of indigenous communities;
- A brief discussion of gender issues for projects or undertakings with significant impact on women;
- A brief discussion on the relationship among population, development and the environment for projects or undertakings with significant impact on population; and
- Accountability Statements of the preparer and the proponent.

Inland Fishery – the freshwater fishery and brackishwater fishponds. (D-13)

Inland Water - an interior body of water or watercourse suck as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, etc. that has beneficial usage other than public water supply or primary contact recreation. Tidal affected rivers or streams are considered inland waters for purposes of effluent regulations. (E-17)

In-migration Rate - a stream of people moving into an area in a given year per 100 or 1,000 mid-year population. (C-3)

Innovative Design - introduction and/or application of new/creative designs and techniques in development projects, e.g., Planned Unit Development (PUD), new Town, etc. (G-7*)*

Institutional Living Quarters - intended mainly as living quarters of institutional population: a) permanent structures which provide lodging and/or meals for a fee such as hotel, boarding house, dormitory; b) buildings intended for persons confined to receive medical, charitable or other care/treatment such as hospitals and orphanages, for persons detained such as jails and penal colonies, and other buildings like convents, school dormitories, etc.; c) camps which are defines sets of premises intended for the temporary accommodation of persons with common activities or interests like military camps, and other camps established as housing areas for workers in mining, agriculture, public works or other enterprises. (C-2)

Institutional Viability - a principle of sustainable development which means that institutional structures should promote joint responsibility, unity and partnership among all, because sustainable development is everyone's concern. (E-24)

Insurance - a type of business which includes insurance carriers, agents, brokers and services of all kinds, life and non-life such as fire, marine, accident, educational and health title, financial obligation, casualty, fidelity and surety, insurance agents and brokers, organization serving insurance carriers, consultants for policy holders, adjusting agencies, independently organized pension (supraannuation) funds; belong to this classification. (D-7)

Integrated Pest Management - a pest management system which utilizes all suitable methods and techniques in as compatible a manner as possible to maintain the pest population at a level below that causing economically unacceptable damage or loss without endangering the environment. (D-10)

Integrated Social Forestry - a program which involves the provision of land tenure through the issuance of stewardship certificates, community organizing, technical assistance to improve productivity and enhance long-term sustainability of the area, training of participants, provision of infrastructure support and credit assistance and information drive. It essentially embodies the required elements under the Countryside Agro-Industrial Development Strategy (CAIDS) except for the agro-processing component. In this regard, the Integrated Social forestry can be developed as agro-industrial areas by providing the said component. (D-7)

Integration of Environmental Consideration in Decision-Making – a strategy to implement the Philippine Sustainable Strategy for Development (PSSD) where economic and environmental concerns are addressed simultaneously in the planning/decision-making process. This is a deliberate shift from the conventional practice characterized as predominantly single sector planning process. (F-5)

This means that the process of development should be viewed from the outset as a multipurpose undertaking that includes an explicit and defined concern for the quality of environment.

Interest Subsidy - the component of the Abot-Kaya Pabahay Fund that subsidizes/answers for the differential in market interest rates and the mortgage yields inclusive of all incidental costs, service charges, fees and taxes in the issuance/sale by the NHMFC of its bonds, securities, notes, debentures and other conveyances and financial instruments. (C-7)

Internal Migration - internal movement of population between different areas within a country. (C-3)

Interpolation Technique - a method of reclassifying the National Statistics Office (NSO) population groupings into the desired school-going age population group where it is assumed that each of the individual age in the age bracket contributes equally to the total population of that specific age bracket. (C-23)

Investment Programming – one of the three major elements of the planning-programming-budgeting and implementation cycle. The output of the investment programming process consists of the following: (G-5)

a. a prioritized list of costing of capital investment projects that could be funded over a given time;

b. the year for the proposed project to start and completed, and the amount or cost to be spent each year; and

c. the analysis and projection of local funds likely to become available for capital expenditures over the period.

Irrigable Lands – lands which display marked characteristics justifying the operations of an irrigation system. (D-12)

Irrigated Lands – lands serviced by natural irrigation or irrigation facilities. These include lands where water is not readily available as existing irrigation facilities need rehabilitation or upgrading or where irrigation water is not available year-round. (D-12)

– agricultural lands which are supported by irrigation services. (D-10)

Irrigation System – a system of irrigation facilities covering contiguous areas. (D-12)

Isobath - an imaginary line or line on a map or chart that connects all points having the same depth below a water surface, as of an ocean, sea or lake. (E-20)

Joint Venture - a commitment or agreement by two (2) or more persons to carry out a specific or single business enterprise for their mutual benefit, for which purpose they combine their funds, land resources, facilities and services. (C-5)

- the commitment, for more than a limited duration, of funds, land resources, facilities and services by two or more legally separate interests, to an enterprise for their mutual benefit. (F-1)

Kaingin - a portion of the forest land, whether occupied or not, which is subjected to shifting and/or permanent slash-and-burn cultivation and with little or no provision to prevent soil erosion. (B-8, (E-7)

Labor Force or Economically Active

Lake – an inland body of water, an expanded part of a river, a reservoir formed by a dam, or a lake basin intermittently or formerly covered by water. (D-13)

Land Assembly or Consolidation - the acquisition of lots of varying ownership through purchase or expropriation for the purpose of planned and rational development and socialized housing programs without individual property boundary restrictions. (C-5, C-13)

- the acquisition of lots of varying ownership through, among others, expropriation or negotiated purchases, for the purpose of planning and development unrestricted by individual property boundaries. (F-1)

Land Banking - the acquisition of land at values based on existing use in advance of actual need to promote planned development and socialized housing programs. *(C-5, C-13)*

- the acquisition of land in advance of actual need for the purpose of acquiring lands at existing use value and disposing of them in a manner which would influence land price formation and promote planned development. (F-1)

- the acquisition of land at values based on existing use in advance of actual need to promote land development and socialized housing programs. (C-7)

Land Capability Classification Map - a map that indicates the suitability of areas for cultivation according to soil conservation management requirements. (B-4)

Land Classification - the assessment of unclassified lands under the public domain which includes surveying, classifying, studying and mapping areas into agricultural, forest or timber, mineral and national parks. (B-5)

Land Classification Map - a map that shows the various land classifications as determined by the Forest Management Bureau. (B-4)

Land Consolidation - see *Land Assembly*

Land Consolidation – see *Land Assembly*

Land Development Accounting - a land development accounting system for Urban Zones and designated Bagong Lipunan Sites, which shall constitute a record of market transactions and revenues related to government land acquisition, development and management activities. (F-1)

Land Exchange - the process of bartering land for another piece of land and/or shares of stocks of equal value in a government or quasi-government corporation. (F-1)

Land Management - the right of the State to classify, guide and regulate the acquisition, use and disposition of land in the interest of public welfare. (F-2)

Land Management Unit Map - a land resource inventory map. It describes the shape of the land in terms of relief, not slope. (B-4)

Land Reclassification - the subsequent classification, allocation and disposition of lands of the public domain, classified as alienable and disposable into specific uses. (B-5)

Land Reform - sites, activities or developments which have for their objective the equitable division or distribution of landed property, or for subdividing large properties and increasing the number of landholders. (B-1)

Land Resource Management - the formulation of policies and programs relating to the general use of land, the preparation of land use plans reflecting these policies and programs, the coordination of efforts relating to land resources among government agencies and between various levels of government, and the administration of programs and implementation of mechanisms in support of these policies. (A-3)

Land Security - a thrust of forestland use planning which implies a guarantee for those who invest/sacrifice today, that they will get the benefits of that investment tomorrow. (E-21)

Land Sub-classification - the act of determining and assigning the uses of classified public lands. (B-5)

Land Suitability Map - is a classification of land categories (usually 5 classes) based on the degree to which the characteristics of the land can satisfy the environmental requirements of specific crops, without deterioration. (B-4)

Land Swapping - the process of land acquisition by exchanging land for another piece of land of equal value, or for shares of stocks in a government or quasi-government corporation whose book value is of equal value to the land being exchanged, for the purpose of planned and rational development and provision for socialized housing where land values are determined based on land classification, market value and assessed value taken from existing tax declarations: provided that more valuable lands owned by private persons may be exchanged with less valuable lands to carry out the objectives of RA 7279. (C-5)

Land Tenancy in Urban Land Reform Areas - legitimate tenants shall not be dispossessed of the land and shall be allowed the right of first refusal to purchase the same within a reasonable time and a reasonable price, under terms and conditions to be determined by the Urban Zone Expropriation and Land Management Committee created by Section 8 of PD 1517. (F-1)

Land Use – the manner of utilizing the land, including its allocation, development and management. (D-12)

Land Use Conversion - the act of putting a piece or parcel of land into a type of use other than that for which it is currently being utilized. (B-5)

Land Use Map - a map that supplies information on the spatial dimension of the different land uses in a given area. It may also reflect planned distribution or allocation of land uses. (B-4)

- map which supplies information of the spatial dimension of the different land uses in a given area. It may also reflect planned distribution or allocation of land uses (B-4)

Land Use Map, General - reflects the distribution of land uses covering the entire city or municipality. (B-4)

Land Use Map, Urban - reflects the detailed distribution of land uses within the identified urban zone. (B-4)

Land Use Opportunity Map - a map that shows the agricultural lands under active use, the potential expansion areas for agriculture, the rehabilitation areas which are typified by degraded and eroded watersheds, the preservation areas which are mostly canopy forest areas and other forest lands that should permanently be retained under forest use, and the built-up areas. (E-19*)*

Land Use Plan - a component of the comprehensive land use plan which describes how land shall be put to use in the next five years. (A-5)

- the rational approach of allocating available land resources as equitably as possible among competing use groups and for different functions consistent with the development plan of the area and the Program under RA 7279. (C-5*)*

- a document embodying a set of policies accompanied by maps and similar illustrations, which represent the community-desired pattern of population distribution and a proposal for the future allocation of land to the various land-using activities, in accordance with the social and economic objectives of the people. It identifies the location, character and extent of the area's land resources to be used for different purposes and includes the process and the criteria employed in the determination of the land use. (D-12)

Land Use Plan, General - reflects the planned distribution of land uses of the entire municipality or city. (B-4)

Land Use Plan, Urban - indicates the planned distribution of urban land uses. Differentiation of land uses based on intensity of uses for residential, commercial, and industrial areas may also be indicated. (B-4)

Land Use Planning – the act of defining the allocation, utilization, development and management of all lands within a given territory or jurisdiction according to the inherent qualities of the land itself and supportive of sustainable, economic, demographic, socio-cultural and environmental objectives as an aid to decision-making and legislation. (D-12)

- a political act of crafting public policy whereby the state regulates the "acquisition, ownership, use and disposition of property" to promote the common good or general welfare (Art. XIII, Sec. 1, Philippine Constitution of 1987). (E-18)

- the rational and judicious development, utilization of and resources in a sustainable manner (B-3)

Land Use Sector - discusses the significance of the land use plan which serves as an integrating element of all the sectors and subsectors, since it gives the spatial dimension to said sectors and basis for development to guide future investments. (F-4)

Land Values Map - a map that indicates relative prices and value of land in a given municipality. The map shows the boundaries of all real properties and area of each for appropriate valuation. (B-4)

Lands of the Public Domain – lands which fall under any of the following: agricultural, forest or timber, mineral lands, and national parks. (A-1)

League of Cities – an organization of cities, created for the primary purpose of ventilating, articulating and crystallizing issues affecting city government administration and securing, through proper and legal means, solutions thereto. (A-2)

The league may form chapters at the provincial level for the component cities of a province. Highly-urbanized cities may also form a chapter of the League. The National League shall be composed of the presidents of the league of highly-urbanized cities and the presidents of the provincial chapters of the league of component cities.

League of Municipalities – an organization of all municipalities created for the primary purpose of ventilating, articulating and crystallizing issues affecting municipal government administration and securing, through proper and legal means, solutions thereto. (A-2)

The league shall form provincial chapters composed of the league presidents for all component municipalities of the province.

League of Provinces – an association of all provinces, created for the primary purpose of ventilating, articulating and crystallizing issues affecting provincial and metropolitan political subdivision government administration and securing, through proper and legal means, solutions thereto. For this purpose, the Metropolitan Manila Area and any metropolitan political subdivision shall be considered as separate provincial units of the league. (A-2)

Lease - a privilege granted by the State to a person to occupy or possess, in consideration of a specified rental, any forest land of the public domain in order to undertake any authorized activity therein. (E-7)

Legitimate Tenants - persons who have resided on the land for ten (10) years or more, who have built their homes on the land, and residents who have legally occupied the lands by contract continuously for the last ten years. (F-1)

Legitimization a process which involves public hearing and adoption by the Sangguniang Bayan which the plan must go through before it can be implemented. (E-18*)*

Lending Window - duly accredited financial institutions which grants loans to individual homebuyers in accordance with the Unified Home Lending Program (UHLP)guidelines. (C-18)

Less Developed Areas - those geographic areas included in the list prepared by the Board of Investments after consultation with the National Economic and Development Authority and other appropriate government agencies, taking into consideration the following criteria: low per capita domestic product; lowl evel of investments; high rate of unemployment and/ or underemployment; and level of infrastructure development including its accessibility to developed urban centers. (D-5)

Lessee - the person renting a residential unit. (C-9)

Lessee - the person renting a residential unit. (C-9)

Lessor/Owner - the owner or administrators or agents of the owner of the residential unit. (C-9)

Liga ng mga Barangay – an organization of all barangays, created for the primary purpose of determining representation of the liga in the sanggunians and for ventilating, articulating and crystallizing issues affecting barangay government administration and securing, through proper and legal means, solutions thereto. (A-2)

The liga shall have chapters at the municipal, city, provincial and metropolitan political subdivision levels.

The municipal and city chapters of the liga shall be composed of the barangay representatives of the municipal and city barangays, respectively. The duly elected presidents of component municipal and city chapters shall constitute the provincial chapter or the metropolitan political subdivision chapter. The duly elected presidents of highly urbanized cities, provincial chapters, the Metropolitan Manila chapter and metropolitan political subdivision chapters shall constitute the National Liga ng mga Barangay.

Light Industrial Zone (I-1) - a subdivision of an area principally for the following types of industries: non-pollutive/ non-hazardous, and non-pollutive/ hazardous. (G-7)

Limited Access – a fishery policy by which a system of equitable resource use and allocation is established by law through fishery rights granting and licensing procedure as provided by RA 8550. (D-13)

Limited Access Highway - a traffic way in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting property or land and other person have no legal right to access to or from the same, except at such point only in such a manner that may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such traffic way. (B-13)

Limited Access Highway – a traffic way in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting property or land and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same, except at such point only and in such a manner that may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such traffic way. (B-13)

Lineal Growth Rate of Population *(*see *Mathematical Method of Population Projection)*

Linkage - the strategy of pooling resources and working together to achieve a common goal; the complementary states of an economic process. (D-15)

Liquidity Support - the component of the Abot-Kaya Pabahay Fund which is intended to support mortgage trading operations of NHMFC, other than interest subsidy, including but not limited to pre-termination, liquidity enhancement of the mortgage pool securitizations and other assets, as well as for the temporary liquidity requirements during the period of redemption of bonds and other issuances, and re-issuance backed by the same pool of mortgages, securitization and other assets. (C-7)

Literacy - the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is literate when he/she can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. (C-2, C-3)

Literacy Rate - the percentage of the population who have completed at least a year in elementary education to the population seven years old and over. (C-3)

- the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is literate when he can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A person is considered as illiterate if he can only read and write numbers or his own name or if a person can read but not write. (C-23)

Livelihood Enhancement for Agricultural Development (LEAD) - a program under the Countryside Agro-Industrial Development Strategy (CAIDS) which provides assistance to farming and fishing communities in the development and implementation of rural-based projects/industries. The program involves the participation of farmers'/fishermen's organizations, non-government organizations and agri-business entrepreneurs in partnerships with farmers' organization/cooperatives. (D-7)

The mechanism for program implementation defines the areas for collaboration between the government and the private sector.

Living Unit - a dwelling, or portion thereof, providing complete living facilities for one family, including provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, eating, bathing and toilet facilities and laundry facilities, the same as a single family-dwelling. (B-17)

Loan and Mortgage Agreement - a contract between the lending window and the borrower covering the grant of loan, indicating therein the terms of the loan and the responsibilities of the contracting parties. (C-18)

Loan Carrying Capacity - this may be assumed to be equivalent to any of the following: (C-14)

a. present percentage of income spent for housing
b. potential percentage of income available for housing
c. national affordability level
d. maximum loanable amount under the Unified Home Lending Program Affordable Housing Loan

Loan Origination Agreement - a contract between the lending window and the loan originator specifying the terms and conditions governing their working relationship. (C-18)

Loan Originator an institution/ entity engaged in the business of processing, packaging and documentation of housing loan applications/ mortgages of borrowers indorsing the same to the lending window for approval/take-out. (C-18)

Local Technical Committee – a committee created in every province, city and municipality to provide technical assistance to the local pre-qualification, bids and awards committee. It shall be composed of a chairman, the provincial, city or municipal engineer, the local planning and development coordinator, and such other officials designated by the local pre-qualification, bids and awards committee. (A-2)

Local Development Council – a body established in each local government unit to assist the corresponding sanggunian in setting the direction of economic and social development, and in coordinating development efforts within its territorial jurisdiction. Specifically, the provincial, municipal and city development councils shall perform the following functions: (A-2)

a. Formulate long-term, medium-term and annual socioeconomic development plans and policies;

b. Formulate the medium-term and annual public investment programs;

c. Appraise and prioritize socioeconomic development programs and projects;

d. Formulate local investment incentives to promote the inflow and direction of private investment capital;

e. Coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of development programs and projects; and

f. Perform such other functions as may be provided by law or competent authority.

The provincial development council shall be headed by the governor and shall be composed of the following members:

a. All mayors of component cities and municipalities;

b. The chairman of the committee on appropriations of the sangguniang panlalawigan;

c. The congressman or his representative; and

d. Representatives of non-governmental organizations operating in the province, who shall constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the fully organized council.

The city or municipal development council shall be headed by the mayor and shall be composed of the following members:

a. All punong barangays in the city or municipality;

b. The chairman of the committee on appropriations of the sangguniang panlungsod or sangguniang bayan concerned;

c. The congressman or his representative; and

d. Representatives of non-governmental organizations operating in the city or municipality, as the case may be, who shall constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the fully organized council.

The barangay development council shall exercise the following functions:

a. Mobilize people's participation in local development efforts;

b. Prepare barangay development plans based on local requirements;

c. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of national or local programs and projects; and

d. Perform such other functions as may be provided by law or competent authority.

The barangay development council shall be headed by the punong barangay and shall be composed of the following members:

a. Members of the sangguniang barangay;

b. Representatives of non-governmental organizations operating in the barangay, who shall constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the fully organized councils; and

c. A representative of the congressman.

Local Development Council, Executive Committee – a committee to represent the local development council and act in its behalf when it is not in session. It shall exercise the following powers and functions: (A-2)

a. Ensure that the decision of the council are faithfully carried out and implemented;

b. Act on matters requiring immediate action or action by the council;

c. Formulate policies, plans and programs based on the general principles laid down by the council; and

d. Act on other matters that may be authorized by the council.

The executive committee of the provincial development council shall be composed of the governor as chairman, the representatives of the component city and municipal mayors to be chosen from among themselves, the chairman of the committee on appropriations of the sangguniang panlalawigan, the president of the provincial league of barangays, and a representative of non-governmental organizations that are representative in the council, as members.

The executive committee of the city or municipal development council shall be composed of the mayor as chairman, the chairman of the committee on appropriations of the sangguniang panlalawigan, the president of the city or municipal league of barangays, and a representative of non-governmental organizations that are represented in the council, as members.

The executive committee of the barangay development council shall be composed of the punong barangay as chairman, a representative of the sangguniang barangay to be chosen from among its members, and a representative of non-governmental organizations that are represented in the council, as members.

Local Development Council, Secretariat – a body constituted for each local development council which shall be responsible for providing technical support, documentation of proceedings, preparation of reports and such other assistance as may be required in the discharge of its functions. The local development council may avail of the services of any non-governmental organization or educational or research institution for this purpose. (A-2)

The secretariats of the provincial, city and municipal development councils shall be headed by their respective planning and development coordinators. The secretariat of the barangay development council shall be headed by the barangay secretary who shall be assisted by the city or municipal planning and development coordinator concerned.

Local Development Investment Program - a prioritized list of programs and projects requisite in the achievement of the local government unit's development objectives. (A-5)

Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) - a document that translates the Comprehensive Development plan into programs and projects and selects those that will be picked up by the municipal government for funding in the annual general fund budget or through special fund generation schemes. (E-18)

– a document that contains the identified programs and projects that will have a long-term impact on the physical character of the city or municipality (G-5)

Local Fund – a General Fund which shall be used to account for such monies and resources as may be received by and disbursed from the local treasury. The General Fund shall consist of monies and resources of the local government which are available for the payment of expenditures, obligations or purposes not specifically declared by law as accruing and chargeable to, or payable from, any other fund. (A-2)

Local Government Bonds – bond floatations by local government units bearing the full guarantee of the National Government, the payment of which the full faith and credit of the borrowing local government units are pledged. (H-2)

Local Government Pabahay Program - a municipal finance program which aims to provide the local government units with the necessary financial support and assistance at affordable terms to fast-tract the development and implementation of housing projects in their respective localities. A maximum amount of Twenty Million Pesos (P 20M) per project phase per site shall be available to the LGU at any one time. The proceeds of the loan shall be used for any one or a combination of the following purposes: (C-23)

a. acquisition and development of rawland or partially developed land to serve as project site;
b. land development of a project site; and
c. construction of housing units on a fully developed project site.

The loan shall be paid over a maximum period of twenty-four months from date of initial loan release.

Local Government Unit - the territorial and political subdivisions of the state which include the cities and municipalities. (C-23)

– provinces, cities, municipalities and other political subdivisions as may be created by law. (H-2)

Local Health Board – a body established in every province, city and municipality which shall perform the following functions: (A-2)

a. To propose to the sanggunian concerned, in accordance with standards and criteria set by the Department of Health (DOH), annual budgetary allocations for the operation and maintenance of health facilities and services within the municipality, city or province, as the case may be;

b. To serve as an advisory committee to the sanngunian concerned on health matters, such as, but not limited to, the necessity for, and application of, local appropriations for public health purposes; and

c. Consistent with the technical and administrative standards of the DOH, create committees which shall advise local health agencies on matters such as, but not limited to, personnel selection and promotion, bids and awards, grievance and complaints, personnel discipline, budget review, operations review and similar functions.

The Provincial Health Board shall be headed by the Governor as Chairman, the Provincial Health Officer as Vice Chairman, and the Chairman of the Committee on Health of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, a representative from the private sector or non-governmental organizations involved in health services, and a representative of the DOH in the province as members.

The City/Municipal Health Board shall be headed by the city/municipal mayor as Chairman, City/Municipal Health Officer as Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Committee on Health of the Sangguniang Panglunsod/Bayan, a representative from the private sector or non-governmental organization involved in health services, and a representative of the DOH in the city/municipality, as members.

Local Housing - cost recoverable socialized housing projects to be implemented by the NHA in selected urban and urbanizable areas in all congressional districts, to ensure the equitable distribution of housing benefits throughout the country. (C-7)

Local Initiative – the legal process by which the registered voters of a local government unit may directly propose, enact, or amend any ordinance. (A-2)

Local Levies – one of the two main sources of local revenues generated through the imposition of the real property tax under Presidential Decree No. 464 or the Real Property Tax Code, and other impositions under Presidential Decree No. 231 or the Local Tax Code. (H-3)

Local Planning Bodies - the existing offices or agencies or those which may be created in the future which are lawfully entrusted with physical planning functions in the local governments. (A-2)

Local Pre-qualification, Bids and Awards Committee (Local PBAC) – a body created in every province, city and municipality which shall be primarily responsible for the conduct of pre-qualification of contractors, bidding, evaluation of bids and the recommendation of awards concerning local infrastructure projects. The governor or the city or municipal mayor shall act as the chairman. (A-2)

Local Referendum – the legal process whereby the registered voters of the local government units may approve, amend or reject any ordinance enacted by the sanggunian. The local referendum shall be held under the control and direction of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) within sixty (60) days in case of provinces and cities and forty-five (45) days in the case of municipalities and thirty (30) days in the case of barangays. (A-2)

Local School Board – a body established in every province, city or municipality to perform the following functions: (A-2)

a. Determine, in accordance with the criteria set by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), the annual supplementary budgetary needs for the operation and maintenance of public schools within the province, city or municipality, as the case may be, and the supplementary local cost of meeting such needs, which shall be reflected in the form of an annual school board budget corresponding to its share of the proceeds of the special levy on real property constituting the Special Education Fund and such other sources of revenues as RA 7160 and other laws or ordinances may provide;

b. Serve as an advisory committee to the sanggunian concerned on educational matters such as, but not limited to, the necessity for and the uses of local appropriations for educational purposes; and

c. Recommend changes in the names of public schools within the territorial jurisdiction of the local government unit for enactment by the sanggunian concerned.

The DECS shall consult the local school board on the appointment of division superintendents, district supervisors, school principals and other school officials.

The Local School Board is composed of the following:

a. The Provincial School Board

- Provincial Governor and the Division superintendent of Schools as co-Chairmen;
- Chairman of the Education Committee of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan;
- Provincial Treasurer;
- Representative of the Pederasyon ng nga Sangguniang Kabataan;
- Duly elected President of the Provincial Federation of Parents-Teachers associations;
- Duly elected representative of the Teachers Organizations in the province; and the
- Duly elected representative of the Non-academic Personnel of Public Schools in the province as members

b. The City/Municipal School Board

- City/Municipal Mayor and the City Superintendent/district Supervisor of Schools as Co-Chairmen;
- Chairman of the Education Committee of the Sangguniang Panglungsod/Bayan;
- City/Municipal Treasurer;
- Representative of the Pederasyon ng mga Sangguniang Kabataan in the Sangguniang Panglungsod/Bayan;
- Duly elected President of the City/Municipal Federation of Parents-Teachers Associations;
- Duly elected President of the Teachers Organizations in the city/municipality; and the
- Duly elected representative of the Non-academic Personnel of public schools in the city/municipality, as members

In the event that a province or city has two or more school superintendents, and in the event that a municipality has two or more district supervisors, the co-chairman of the local school board shall be determined as follows:

a. The DECS shall designate the co-chairman for the provincial and city school boards; and
b. The Division Superintendent of schools shall designate the district supervisor who shall serve as co-chairman of the municipal school board.

Locational Clearance - a certification that the proposed development or improvement is suitable in the location specified in the application pursuant to the general land use standards and guidelines of the Human Settlements Commission. (B-1)

Locational Clearance - a clearance issued to a project that is allowed under the provisions of the Zoning ordinance as well as other standards, rules and regulations on land use. (G-7)

Locator - the enterprise who situates itself in the tourism estate through leasehold rights and/or full ownership and who develops/operates the project module. (D-7)

Lodging House – any building or portion thereof, containing not more than five (5) guest rooms which are used by not more than five guests where rent is paid in money, goods, labor or otherwise. (B-21)

Log - felled trees bucked into convenient length of at least 1.5 meters, with at least 30 cm. in diameter. (B-8)

Logging Projects - the cutting and harvesting of timber on a commercial scale. (E-15)

Lot – a parcel of land on which a principal building and its accessories are placed or may be placed together with the required open spaces. A lot may or may not be the land designated as lot on recorded plot. (B-21)

Lot Line – the line demarcation between either public or private property. (B-21)

Lot Line Wall - a wall used only by the party upon whose lot the wall is located, erected at a line separating two parcels of land, each of which is a separate real estate entity.

Lot Line Wall - a wall used only by the party upon whose lot the wall is located, erected at a line separating two parcels of land, each of which is a separate real estate entity.

Lot, Corner – a lot situated at the junction of two or more streets forming an angle of not more than one hundred thirty-five degrees (135^0). (B-21)

Lot, Depth of – the average horizontal distance between the front and the rear lot lines. (B-21)

Lot, Front – the front boundary line of a lot bordering on the street and in the case of a corner lot, it may be either frontage. (B-21)

Lot, Inside – a lot fronting on but one street or public alley and the remaining sides bounded by lot lines. (B-21)

Lot, Open – a lot bounded on all sides by street lines. (B-21)

Lot, Width of - the average horizontal distance between the side lot lines. (B-21)

Lot/Plot a portion of a subdivision or any parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership or for building development. (B-17)

Lot/Plot - a portion of a subdivision or any parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership or for building development.

Low Density Residential Area - less than 150 persons per hectare of residential area. (C-23)

Low Productivity - means that, on a per hectare basis, the normal gross harvest cannot offset the production cost for the past five years. (B-4)

Low-Density Commercial Zone (C1) -- an area within a city or municipality principally for trade, services and business activities ordinarily referred to as the Central Business District. (G-7)

Low-Density Residential Zone (R1) - an area within a city or municipality principally for dwelling/housing purposes with a density of 20 dwelling units and below per hectare. (G-7)

Lowest Complying and Responsible Bid - the proposal of one who offers the lowest price, meets all the technical specifications and requirements of the supplies desired and, as a dealer in the line of supplies involved, maintains a regular establishment, and has complied consistently with previous commitments. (A-2)

Main Canal – the channel where diverted water from a source flows to the intended area to be irrigated. (D-12)

Main Health Center - one which engages in a broad range of activities covering mostly referrals from the barangay health stations and the preventive, promotive and curative aspects of health care. The MHCs are under the administrative and technical supervision of the Provincial Health Office. (C-23)

Main Road - that principal haul road between the nearest national or provincial road and/or the log pond or the manufacturing plant of the licensee and the most distant points or points of the license area or a point of connection with the main road of adjacent licensee as may be prescribed by the Director. (D-16)

Main Subdivision Project – refers to the proposed residential subdivision or residential condominium project which shall be the basis for computing the 20% requirement for socialized housing. (C-6)

Major Central Business District - a shopping and service area containing the largest department and variety stores and specialty shops as well as business and professional offices, hotels, theaters and other entertainment facilities. This is generally found in first class cities and towns, planned and developed in a sizeable parcel of land. The CBD provides on-site parking in relation to shops and offices and open spaces with extensive greenery. Big scale shopping areas such as MEGAMALL or BIG SHOPPING MALLS fall within this category. (D-7)

Major Dams - all impoundment structures and appurtenances with storage volumes equal to or exceeding 20 million cubic meters. (E-15)

Major Mining and Quarrying Projects - projects involving the extraction and processing of metals, metalliferous ores, fuel, precious stones, clays, fertilizers and other earth-based materials on a commercial scale and are characterized by any or a combination of the following: (E-15)

a. ore-processing by cyanidization, flotation, mechanized grinding, crushing, magnetic separation and/or mechanized gravity concentration;
b. mineral processing involving the establishment of a manufacturing plant (e.g., cement plant);
c. utilization of the open-pit method with mechanical operations, blasting, or both;
d. underground mining using blasting, mechanized extraction or both;
e. marine off-shore mining; or
f. extraction of oil and gas.

Major Power Plants - power generating plants, transmission and distribution systems (substations) utilizing, or run by, fossil fuels, geothermal resources, natural river discharge, pondage or pump storage. (E-15)

This classification shall include all geothermal plants, waste-to-energy facilities, thermal power plants with rated capacities equal to or exceeding 10 megawatts or hydroelectric power plants or any non-conventional power projects with rated capacities also includes power barge/s with total rated capacity in excess of 32 megawatts.

Power barge/s with a total rated capacity less than or equal to 32 megawatts shall submit the appropriate Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report/s to the concerned Regional Office of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR.)

Major Reclamation Projects - projects which involve the filling or draining of areas (foreshore, marshes, swamps, lakes, rivers, etc.) equal to or exceeding twenty-five (25) hectares. (E-15)

Major Roads and Bridges - all national roads, railroads/railways, expressways, tunnels and bridges. (E-15)

Major Wood Processing Projects - the processing of logs and other forest raw materials into finished or semi-finished products. This classification shall include, among others: (E-15)

a. sawmills

b. wood manufacturing/processing plants producing veneer, plywood, wall board, blackboard, crates, etc.

c. pulp and paper mills

Malnutrition - a pathological state, general or specific, resulting from the relative or absolute deficiency or excess in the diet of one or more essential nutrients. (D-15)

Management Manual - the basic long-term framework plan in protected area management. It contains the following: (E-21)

a. conservation significance and issues in the Biogeographic Zone (BGZ);
b. salient socioeconomic features of the BGZ;
c. conservation significance and issues in protected area;
d. management plan;
e. bio-inventory and research program;

f. special studies;
g. monitoring and evaluation;
h. management information system and geographic information system;
i. administration staffing and annual work and financial plan; and
j. annexes (i.e., maps, species list, references)

Management Plan - the written guideline for the proper and systematic conservation, utilization, management and development of timber and other forest resources of a specific forest area (D-16)

Mangrove - *a* type of forest occurring on tidal flats along the seacoasts, extending along stream where the water is brackish. (Sec 3[o], PD 705). (B-7, E-7)

Mangrove Areas - tidal areas covered by salt-tolerant, intertidal tree species. This classification shall refer to areas declared as mangrove swamp forest reserves by Proclamation No 2152 and mangrove forests declared as wilderness areas by Proclamation No. 2151. (E-15)

Mangroves – a community of intertidal plants including all species of trees, shrubs, vines and herbs found on coasts, swamps, or border of swamps. It shall be unlawful for any person to convert mangroves into fishponds or for any other purposes. (D-13)

Mangroves or Mangrove Forests - the communities of trees and associated shrubs that are restricted to tidal flats in coastal waters, extending inland along rivers where the water is tidal, saline or brackish. (E-20)

Map - a reduced and simplified model of reality containing geographical information (B-4)

Map Overlay Technique - a method used for analyzing mapped data whereby two or more thematic maps are put on top of another to be able to delineate areas that meet a given set of criteria or conditions. (E-21)

Marginal Access Streets – minor streets which are parallel to and adjacent to arterial streets and highways; and which provide access to abutting properties and protection from through traffic. Right-of-way width is 12 meters. (DPWH) (B-13)

Marginal Farmer or Fisherman – an individual engaged in subsistence farming or fishing which shall be limited to the sale, barter or exchange of agricultural or marine products produced by himself and his immediate family. (A-2)

Marginal Lands - lands which are not effective for crop production due to constraints such as topography of the area or poor yields. (C-5, C-23)

Marine Park – any public offshore area delimited as habitat of rare and unique species of marine and fauna. (B-8, E-7)

Marine Waters - these cover beds, banks, shell fields, zones, areas and regions of Philippine waters totaling some 1,666,300 square kilometers. For town planning purposes, marine waters refer to municipal waters. (B-5, E-7)

a. Single - a person who has never been married

b. Married - a person married in a religious or civil ceremony, either living together with spouse at the time of the visit, or temporarily living apart because the spouse is employed elsewhere or is in the Armed Forces, etc.

c. Separated/Divorced - a person who is permanently separated from his spouse, legally or through mutual consent. Also for a person whose marriage with another has been annulled or dissolved and can therefore remarry.

d. Widowed - a married person whose spouse died and who has not remarried up to the time of the visit.

e. Others - a person living consensually together (by mere consent) as husband and wife without the benefit of a legal marriage.

f. Unknown - a person whose marital status is not known to the respondent, or whose marital status is being concealed by the respondent.

Marital Status - the civil status of persons 10 years and over. A person in this age group is classified as single, married, widowed, separated/divorced, others or marital status unknown, based on the following definitions: (C-2, C-3)

Market Infrastructure – facilities including, but not limited to, market buildings, slaughterhouses, holding pens, warehouses, market information centers, connecting roads, transport and communication and cold storage used by the farmers and fisherfolk in marketing their produce. (D-12)

– facilities such as market buildings, slaughterhouses, holding pens and cold storage used by the farmers in marketing their produce. (D-10)

Market-Oriented Interest Rates - to funders, the rate at which the traditional funders - SSS, GSIS, and HDMF - are willing to lend to the lending window using as reference/benchmark rate the treasury bills, treasury notes or other applicable financial issues. (C-18)

Marquee – see *Canopy*

Marshland - all natural wet areas characterized by a cover of grass, weeds or ferns and the absence of trees. (B-8)

Masterlist - the consolidated provincial/municipal/city list of registered eligible beneficiaries for the socialized housing program, arranged alphabetically and by area of residence. The list shall include other critical information such as name of spouse, income, type of tenure, family size, length of residence in the barangay and/or any other criteria considered relevant by the local government unit concerned. (C-15)

Maternal Deaths - those caused by complications of pregnancy and childbirth. (C-23)

Maternal Mortality Rate the number of women who die as a result of child bearing in a given year per one thousand (1,000) births in that year. (C-23*)*

Mathematical Method of Population Projection - a method of estimating future population using mathematical formulae such as the geometric rate, exponential growth rate and in some cases the participation rate or the ratio and proportion method. (C-3)

a. Geometric Rate - formula for estimating projected population that assumes that population grows in a manner analogous to the growth of money deposited in a bank; that is, the annual interest (or net additions) on a principal (or base population) is capable of yielding additional interest in the following year. Mathematically, this is expressed as:

$$P_n = P_o (1 + r)^t$$

Where: P_0 = the base population of an area
P_n = the population of the area *t* years later
t = the length of time interval in calendar years, and fraction thereof, between P_o and P_n
r = the rate of growth of the population per unit time, assumed to be constant over the time interval.

To compute for r (rate of growth), rewrite the above formula using the logarithm as follows:

$$R = \left[\text{antilog} \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right]^{-1}$$

$$t$$

b. Exponential Growth Rate - a formula that assumes that population grows in a manner analogous to the growth of money deposited in the bank; that is, the annual interest (or net additions) on a principal (or base population) is capable of yielding additional interest continuously rather than annually. The exponential formula for the growth rate is expressed as follows:

$$P_n = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where:

P_0 = the base population of an area
P_n = the population of the same area + years later
T = time interval in calendar years and a fraction thereof between P_0 and P_n
r = exponential rate of growth

To compute *r*, rewrite the formula, using logarithm as follows:

$$r = \left[\ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right]$$

$$t$$

c. Linear Interpolation or Linear Growth Approach

$$P_t = P_0 + rt$$

Where:

P_t = population level being estimated at time t
P_o = base population
t = time interval in calendar years

Since r is unknown, rewrite the formula as follows:

$$r = \frac{\left[\frac{P_t - P_o}{P_o}\right]}{t}$$

d. Component or Cohort-survival Method of Population Projection - a method that projects the future population by various demographic components such as age and sex using information on births, deaths and migration.

The cohort survival method takes into account the difference in vital rates by using age and sex-specific rates. A cohort in this context is merely an age group. This method produces information on the future age and sex distribution of population.

For municipalities/cities experiencing negative growth rate or decreasing trend in population, cohort survival is applicable.

This method requires information on:

- The base population age and sex composition, and sex ratio at birth;
- The level and age patterns of fertility and its future trends;
- The level and age patterns of mortality and its future trends; and
- Level and trend of migration by age and sex.

The procedure is as follows:

- Obtain information on the age and sex structure of the base year population
- Obtain/calculate the survival and birth rates for each cohort.
- Apply the survival and birth rates to the base year population structure.
- Divide births into males and females by applying a sex ratio to the total number of births.

Maturity Date - the date on which the mortgage indebtedness would be extinguished if paid in accordance with the periodic payments provided for in the mortgage. (C-4)

Maximum Sustainable Yield – the largest average quantity of fish that can be harvested from a fish stock/resource within a period of time (e.g., one year) on a sustainable basis under existing environmental conditions. (D-13)

Medical Center - offers special care beyond the capabilities of a regional hospital. This center provides opportunities for training, teaching and research in the medical field. (C-23)

Medium Industrial Zone (I2) - an area within a city or municipality principally for the following type of industries: pollutive/ non-hazardous and pollutive/ hazardous. (G-7)

Medium-Density Commercial Zone (C2) - an area within a city or municipality with quasi-trade business activities and services industries performing complementary/ supplementary functions to principally commercial zones (CBD). (G-7)

Medium-Density Residential Zone (R2) - an area within a city or municipality principally for dwelling/housing purposes with a density of 21 to 65 dwelling units per hectare. (G-7)

Medium-Rise Private Housing - cost recoverable residential buildings, in high density urban areas not less than 3 storeys or the maximum limits for walk-up medium-rise housing buildings in accordance with the National Building Code, BP 220 and other pertinent laws, by the private sector in collaboration with the NHA for disposition through direct sale or lease. (C-7)

Medium-Rise Public Housing - residential buildings in high-density urban areas not less than 3 storeys or the maximum limits for walk-up medium-rise buildings in accordance with the National Building Code, BP 220 and other pertinent laws, to be leased to low-income families and other beneficiaries under RA 7279. (C-7)

Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan - usually a five or six-year plan which provides the broad goals, strategies, policies, programs and projects for national economic development. It sets the macro-economic framework and the corresponding central government policies designed to achieve broad national development objectives. (F-3)

Metropolitan Manila - a public corporation vested with powers and attributes of a corporation including the power to make contracts, sue and be sued, acquire, purchase, expropriate, hold, transfer and dispose of property and such other powers as may be necessary to carry out its purposes. It shall be administered by a Commission which shall have jurisdiction over the cities of Manila, Pasay, Caloocan, Makati, Mandaluyong, Pasig, Marikina, Munitinlupa and the municipalities of San Juan, Malabon, Navotas, Pateros, Taguig and Valenzuela in Bulacan – all of which shall henceforth be known as Metropolitan Manila. (G-5)

Micro-enterprise – any economic enterprise with a capital of One Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP 150,000.00) and below. This amount is subject to periodic determination of the Department of Trade and Industry to reflect economic changes. (C-24)

Microfinance – a credit and savings mobilization program exclusively for the poor to improve the asset base of households and expand the access to savings of the poor. It involves the use of viable alternative credit schemes and savings programs including the extension of small loans, simplified loan application procedures, group character loans, collateral-free arrangements, alternative loan repayments, minimum requirements for savings, and small denominated savers' instruments. (C-24)

The thrusts of the microfinance program are the following:

a. Development of a policy environment, especially in the area of savings generation, supportive of basic sector initiatives dedicated to serving the needs of the poor in terms of microfinance services;
b. Rationalization of existing government programs for credit and guarantee;
c. Utilization of existing government financial entities for the provision of microfinance products and services for the poor; and
d. Promotion of mechanisms necessary for the implementation of microfinance including indigenous microfinance practices.

Middle-Level Manpower - persons who have acquired practical skills and knowledge through formal or non-formal education and training equivalent to at least a secondary education but preferably a post secondary education with a corresponding degree or diploma; or skilled workers who have become highly competent in their trade or craft as attested by industry. (C-20)

Migration - movement of population; more exactly, the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of residence. It is a component of population change, along with fertility and mortality. (C-3)

Mine Wastes and Tailings - soil and rock materials from surface or underground mining and milling operations with no economic value to the generator of the same. (E-2)

Mineral Lands – lands in which minerals, metallic or non-metallic, exist in sufficient quantity or grade to justify the necessary expenditures to extract and utilize such materials. (A-2)

- lands where minerals exist in sufficient quantity and grade to justify the necessary investments in extracting and utilizing such minerals. (B-7)

– lands of the public domain which have been classified as such by the Secretary of Natural Resources in accordance with prescribed and approved criteria, guidelines and procedures. (E-7)

- areas which are presently exploited for mineral production (including land rendered unproductive by deposits of extraction waste materials) and those which are positive for ore reserves in sufficient quantities and grades to justify their extraction. These include proclaimed mineral reservation. (E-21)

Mineral Resource - any concentration of minerals/rocks with potential economic value. (E-2)

Minerals - all naturally occurring inorganic substance in solids, gas, liquid or any intermediate state excluding energy materials such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, radioactive materials, and geothermal energy. (E-2)

Mini-Hydroelectric Power Plant - an electric power generating plant which utilizes the kinetic energy of falling or running water (run-of-river hydro plants) to turn a turbine generator producing electricity; and has an installed capacity of not less than 101 kilowatts nor more than 10,000 kilowatts. (B-11)

Minimum Basic Needs – the needs of a Filipino family pertaining to survival (food and nutrition; health; water and sanitation; clothing), security (shelter, peace and order; public safety; income and livelihood) and enabling (basic education and literacy; participation in community development; family and psycho-social care). (C-24)

Mining Areas - areas where exploitation, development and/or extraction of ore are in progress. (B-7)

- a portion of the contract area identified by the contractor for purposes of development, mining, utilization, and sites for support facilities or in the immediate vicinity of the mining operations. (E-2)

Mining Plan - a two-year program of activities and methodologies employed in the extraction and production of minerals or ore-bearing materials, including the financial plan and other resources in support thereof. (D-4)

Minor Central Business District - the shopping and service area found in less developed or lower class cities and municipalities with the MARKET as its main feature, complemented by shops and offices as well as recreational and transportation facilities. Noticeable in its character is the quasi-residential-commercial or mixed-use development in strip fashion at times amorphous. It is generally located in the poblacion which serves as the town center. (D-7)

Mitigating Device - a means to grant relief in complying with certain provisions of the zoning ordinance. (G-7*)*

Mixing Zone - the place where the effluent discharge from a point sources mixes with a receiving body of water. The area or extent of the zone shall be determined by the discharger and approved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on a case-to-case basis. (E-17)

Moderately Restricted Agricultural Lands - moderately efficient agricultural lands within 8-18% slope presently planted to agricultural crops but need higher farm management and input levels.Various land characteristics and qualities limit its use to a narrower range of crops and are more suited for agro-industrial crops. Conversion to non-agricultural use will depend on comparative social benefit-cost analysis vis-à-vis grasslands and shrublands with 10% slope with none to slight soil limitation and have potential for agricultural uses. (D-7)

Mortality Indicators - include the crude death rate and the proportional mortality ratio of age fifty (50) years and over, current infant mortality, young child mortality (1-4 years) and maternal mortality. (C-18*)*

Mortgage Redemption Insurance (MRI) - insurance which covers risk in case of death of the borrower. (C-18)

Mortgagor - the original borrower under a mortgage and its successors and assigns. (C-4)

Mother Tongue - the language/dialect spoken by a person at his earliest childhood or the language/dialect that person first learned to speak. Data on mother tongue are used primarily in the analysis of the ethnic origin of a person long after assimilation to the customs of the majority of the population has taken place. (C-2)

- the first language or dialect spoken by a person in his earliest childhood or the language/dialect that person learned to speak. Data on mother tongue are used in the analysis of ethnic origin of a person. (C-3)

Multi-Partite Monitoring Team - a multi-sectoral committee, composed of representatives from the proponent, DENR, LGUs, and stakeholders that may be identified (such as affected community groups or peoples' organizations, the women sector, Indigenous Peoples, academe, relevant government agencies, specifically the Environmental Unit of the concerned agency and other sectors) in the negotiations leading to the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement. It is tasked to make decisions regarding monitoring issues, plans and strategies. (E-15)

Multiple Use – the harmonized utilization of the numerous beneficial uses of the land, soil, water. Wildlife, recreation value, grass and timber of forest lands. (E-7)

Multi-polar Strategy - a major urban development strategy adopted in Mindanao, where growth centers were identified based on economic interlinkages and their relationship with the East Asian Growth Area (EAGA). National government shall channel resources and investments to the identified centers during the plan period particularly in the development of infrastructure and facilities. On-site development will be private sector-led. (F-3)

Multi-unit Residential (3 units or more) – a place intended for residential use only, usually consisting of three or more housing units. (C-23)

- intended for residential use only, usually consisting of three (3) or more housing units. This type of houses may consist of one or more storeys in a row of three or more housing units, separated from each other by walls extending from ground to the roof or a building having floors to accommodate three or more housing units.

Examples: **Apartment Buil**ding – a structure usually of several storeys, with three or more independent entrances from internal halls or courts; **Accessoria** – one floor or two0floor structure divided into three or more housing units, each housing unit having its own separate entrance from the outside. Another name for accessoria is rowhouse. **Residential condominium** – a high-rise building where the housing units are owned individually but the land, other spaces and facilities are owned in common. (C-2)

Multi-Window Lending System - a modified system under the Unified Home Lending Program (UHLP) whereby housing loans may be extended through other conduits like banks and financial institutions instead of the former UHLP system utilizing just a single lending window. (C-18)

Municipal Development Council - see *Local Development Council*

Municipal Fishing – fishing within municipal waters using fishing vessels of three (3) gross tons or less, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels. (D-13)

All fishery related activities in municipal waters shall be utilized by municipal fisherfolk and their cooperatives/ organizations who are listed as such in the registry of municipal fisherfolk. (D-14, E-20, A-2)

The municipal or city government, however, may through its local chief executive and acting pursuant to an appropriate ordinance, authorize or permit small and medium commercial fishing vessels to operate within the ten point one (10.1) to fifteen (15) kilometer area from the shoreline in municipal waters, provided, that all the following are met:

a. no commercial fishing in municipal waters with depth less than seven (7) fathoms as certified by the appropriate agency;

b. fishing activities utilizing methods and gears that are determined to be consistent with national policies set by the Department of Agriculture;

c. prior consultation, through public hearing, with the Municipal/City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (M/CFARMC) has been conducted; and

d. the applicant vessel as well as the shipowner, employer, captain and crew have been certified by the appropriate agency as not having violated RA 8550, environmental laws and related laws.

Municipal Hospital - a hospital which has a service zone with a radius of approximately 30 kilometers, located in settlements not provided with hospital services, thus serving as local gravitational points and socioeconomic centers. In special cases, it may be located in remote areas and provided with adequate transport facilities. (C-23)

Municipal or Artisanal Municipal Waters – not only streams, lakes and tidal waters within the municipality, not being the subject of private ownership and comprised within the national parks, public forest, timber lands, forest reserves or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two lines drawn perpendicularly to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality or city touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline and fifteen (15) kilometers from it. Where two 92) municipalities are so situated on the opposite shores that there is less than fifteen (15) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite shores of the respective municipalities. (A-2)

Municipal Pabahay Bonds - a municipal finance program which enables local government units to float municipal bonds as a means of generating funds for housing or housing related programs/projects. The HIGC guaranty fund for the Pabahay Municipal Bonds is a facility aimed at insuring the face value of the bonds and the interest to the extent of 8.5%. It is an instrument of indebtedness of the LGU and conveyed to a Trustee. The proceeds of the issues will be used for the development and/or disposition of the property. (C-23)

Municipal Population Estimates Using NSO Population Enumerated in the Last Two (2) Recent Censuses **-** the population enumerated in the last two censuses can be used to compute for the rate of growth of the city/municipality. This rate of growth is used in computing the yearly municipal/city population projection. The assumption is made that the rate of growth is constant up to the end of the planning period. (C-3)

Municipal Population Estimates Using the NSCB Projected Provincial Population Projections – This is a methodology for estimating population projection at the provincial level at 5-year intervals, but it can also be used in projecting municipal/city population. This can be done through participation rate, using the following steps: (C-3)

- Compute the percent share of the city/municipality to that of the province using the projected provincial population data obtained from NSCB
- Compute the rate of growth of the city/municipality population using the geometric formula.
- Substitute the value of *r* in the formula to compute for the annual city/municipal projected population.

Municipal Registration Committee **-** - the over-all coordinating body and the Secretariat for the entire registration process of eligible socialized housing beneficiaries. It shall be composed of the head of the planning office or any other appropriate local office as its chairman and the following as members: (C-15)

Municipal Roads *- roads within a municipality which are not classified as provincial or national roads (B-23)*

Municipal Waters – include not only streams, lakes, inland bodies of water and tidal waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected areas as defined under RA 7586 (The NIPAS Law), public forest, timber lands, forest reserves or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third parallel line with the general coastline including offshore islands and fifteen (15) kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2) municipalities are so situated on opposite shores that there is less than thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite shores of the respective municipalities. (D-14, E-20)

Municipality – a group of barangays which serves as general purpose government for the coordination and delivery of basic, regular and direct services and effective governance of the inhabitants within its territorial jurisdiction. (A-2)

A municipality may be created, divided, merged, abolished, or its boundary substantially altered only by an Act of Congress, and subject to the approval by the majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite to be conducted by the Commission on Elections in the local government unit or units directly affected.

A municipality shall not be created unless the following requisites are present:

a. Income – an average annual income of not less than two Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P2,500,000.00), for the immediately preceding two (2) consecutive years based on 1991 constant prices, as certified by the provincial treasurer. The average annual income shall include the income accruing to the general fund, exclusive of special funds, special accounts, transfers, and nonrecurring income;

b. Population – which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) inhabitants, as certified by the National Statistics Office; and

c. Land Area – which must be contiguous with an area of at least fifty (50) square kilometers, as certified by the Land Management Bureau. The territory need not be contiguous if it comprises two (2) or more islands. The average annual income shall include the income accruing to the general fund, exclusive of special funds, special accounts, transfers, and nonrecurring income;

d. Population – which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) inhabitants, as certified by the National Statistics Office; and

e. Land Area – which must be contiguous with an area of at least fifty (50) square kilometers, as certified by the Land Management Bureau. The territory need not be contiguous if it comprises two (2) or more islands. The requirement on land area shall not aply where the proposed municipality is composed of one (1) or more islands.

Municipality/City Federation of Senior Citizens - an organization of Senior Citizens in the locality which is affiliated with the Federation of Senior Citizens Association of the Philippines duly recognized by the DSWD. (C-23)

Museum - an institutional establishment where a collection of valuable objects and artifacts on history and culture, arts and sciences are put on exhibition for the general public. (B-16)

National Aid Roads – provincial and city roads of sufficient importance which may be incorporated eventually into the national systems of highways and are so declared as such by the Secretary of Public Works and Highways upon the recommendation of its Regional Directors. (DPWH) (B-8)

National Capital Region - the Metropolitan Manila Region, declared and established as the National Capital Region of the Republic of the Philippines in view of its critical importance in human settlements development (A-4)

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) - the office created under the “Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1987” under the Office of the President, and which shall be the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to recognize, protect and promote the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples. (E-14)

National Cultural Treasures - a unique object found locally, possessing outstanding historical, cultural, artistic and/or scientific value which is highly significant and important to this country and nation. (B-14)

All restorations, reconstructions and preservations of government historical buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments and sites, which have been designated as "National Cultural Treasures", and "important cultural properties" shall only be undertaken with the written permission of the Director of the National Museum who shall designate the supervision of the same.

Natural History Specimens - live or preserved specimens of plants and animals, fossils, rocks, and minerals. Only types, presently irreplaceable specimens, and those in danger of extinction shall be embraced in RA 4846. (B-15)

National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation - the major home mortgage institution. Its initial main function is to operate a viable home mortgage market, utilizing long-term funds principally provided by the Social Security System (SSS), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF), to purchase mortgages originated by both private and public institutions that are within government-approved guidelines. It is also charged with the development of a system that will attract private institutional funds into long-term housing mortgages. (C-10)

National Housing Authority - the sole government agency engaged in direct shelter production. Its focus is in providing housing assistance to the lowest 30% of urban income-earners through slum upgrading, squatter relocation, development of sites and services and construction of core-housing units. In addition, it undertakes programs for the improvement of blighted urban areas and provides technical assistance for private developers undertaking low-cost housing projects. The development of its existing properties for housing projects for income-earners above the lowest 30% may be continued provided that funds generated thereon are utilized for the attainment of its primary mandate. (C-10)

National Information Network (NIN) – an information network which links all offices and levels of the Department of Agriculture with various research institutions and local end-users, providing easy access to information and marketing services related to agriculture and fisheries. (D-12)

National Integrated Areas System - encompasses outstandingly remarkable areas and biologically important public lands that are habitat of rare and endangered species of plants and animals. These also include biographic zones and related ecosystems, whether terrestrial, wetland or marine. (B-6)

National Liga ng mga Barangay - see *Liga ng mga Barangay*

National Park - forest land reservation essentially of primitive or wilderness character which has been withdrawn from resettlement or occupancy and set aside as such exclusively to preserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wild animals or plants therein, and to provide enjoyment of these features in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future generations. (B-8, E-7)

- forest reservation essentially of natural wilderness character which has been withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or any form of exploitation except in conformity with approved management plan and set aside as such exclusively to conserve the area or preserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects, wild animals and plants therein and to provide enjoyment of these features in such area. (NIPAS Act) (E-15)

National Physical Framework Plan - defines a national land use policy agenda which resulted from the integration of various sectoral policies within a spatial framework. This policy agenda seeks to prevent or at least reconcile conflicts among competing uses of land and other physical resources based on economic, environmental and other considerations. (B-6)

The NPFP shall support the overall development thrusts of the country namely, towards sustainable development, increased employment, social equity and poverty alleviation.

- a broad delineation of land uses which designates four (4) major land use components. These are protection land use, production land use, settlements development and infrastructure development. (F-3)

National Roads, Primary – a class of national road which form parts of the main trunk line system, continuous in extent, which are now declared national roads except those not forming parts of the continuous system. (DPWH) (B-13)

National Roads, Secondary – all access roads, national, provincial and city roads and streets forming the secondary trunkline system not classified as “primary roads”, but shall exclude “feeder roads.” (DPWH) (B-13)

National Sovereignty - a principle of sustainable development which refers to self-determination at the national level where social and ecological concerns are considered in national governance. National sovereignty includes human, environmental and food security. (E-24)

National Statistical Coordination Board - a government agency created to oversee all statistical activities in the Philippine Statistical Systems. It is composed of the Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority as Chairman, the Undersecretary of the Department of Budget and Management as vice-chairman, a representative from the remaining departments with the rank of undersecretary, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank, Administrator of the National Statistics Office, Executive Director of the Statistical Research and Training Center, Secretary General of the NSCB, and a representative from the private sector, as members. (C-2)

National Statistics Office - the major statistical agency responsible for generating general purpose statistics and undertaking such censuses and surveys as may be designated by the National Statistical Coordination Board. (C-2)

National Territory – comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and other territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial domains, including its territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas. The waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines. (A-1)

National Urban Development and Housing Framework - *the comprehensive plan for urban and urbanizable areas aimed at achieving the objectives of the Program under RA 7279. (C-5)*

Navigable Waters - the waters of the Philippines, including the territorial sea and inland waters which are presently, be in the future susceptible for use by watercraft. (E-8)

Negotiated Contracts - contracts entered into by Government for convenience even if broader tendering would have been possible. This type of contract may be resorted to only in cases prescribed under Rule 10 of the IRR of 7718.

Negotiated Purchase - transmission of property from one person to another by agreement among the parties. (C-13)

Neighborhood Center - the local source of staple and convenience goods and services for the village/neighborhood and is built around a SUPERMARKET to serve as the principal retail service center complemented by several CONVENIENCE STORES. It may serve a population of between 7,500 and 20,000 in the immediate neighborhood. (D-7)

Neighborhood Ownership - a scheme whereby a group of homeowners occupying a contiguous parcel of land, and constituting a neighborhood unit, owns land in common. (F-2)

Neighborhood Park or Neighborhood Playground – a park designed to serve children under 14 years of age, and may have additional interesting features to attract teeners and adults. Its location is in some neighborhood park-school. (C-23)

Neighborhood Playground - a place designated to serve children under 14 years of age, and may have additional interesting features to attract teeners and adults. Its location is in some neighborhood park-school (C-23)

Network of Protected Areas for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Development (***NPAAD)*** - agricultural areas identified by the Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management in coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and agro-industrial development and promote sustainable growth. The NPAAD covers all irrigated areas, all irrigable lands already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments; all alluvial plain land highly suitable for agriculture whether irrigated or not; agro-industrial croplands or lands presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises, highlands, or areas located at an elevation of five hundred (500) meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate and high-value crops; all agricultural lands that are ecologically fragile, the conversion of which will result in serious environmental degradation, and mangrove areas and fish sanctuaries. (D-12)

New Settlement – any new, large-scale development, consisting of one or several subdivision projects planned to provide housing, work places and related facilities within a more or less self-contained environment. (C-6)

New Town - a town deliberately planned and built which provides, in addition to houses, employment, shopping, education, recreation, culture and other services normally associated with a city or town. (G-7*)*

New Use Rights – see *Development Rights*

Non-conforming Building – a building which does not conform with the regulations of the district where it is situated as to height, yard requirement, lot area, and percentage of occupancy.

Non-conforming Use – the use of the building or land or any portion of such building or land which does not conform with the use and regulation of the zone where it is situated.

- existing non-conforming uses/establishments in an area allowed to operate inspire of the non-conformity to the provisions of the ordinance subject to the conditions stipulated in the Ordinance. (G-7*)*

Non-conventional Energy Resources - those energy resources in which the conversion or utilization technology for large-scale (megawatt level) applications are not as well-developed and/or widely used as those for fossil fuels, hydrogeothermal and conventional nuclear. In general, these resources would include the direct and indirect forms of solar, tidal, nuclear converter and breeder reactors and fusion (B-12)

Non-development - failure on the part of the owner or developer to develop the project in accordance with the approved project plans and within the time therein specified. (B-17)

Non-government Organizations (NGOs) – duly registered non-stock, nonprofit organizations focusing on the uplift of the basic or disadvantaged sectors of society by providing advocacy, training, community organizing, research, access to resources, and other similar activities. (C-24)

– an agency, institution, a foundation or a group of persons whose purpose is to assist people's organizations/associations in various ways including, but not limited to, organizing, education, training, research and/or resource accessing. (D-13)

- private non-profit organizations engaged in social development work related to the urban poor issues and concerns. (C-15)

Non-hazardous Industries - industries which discharge negligible amounts of combustible or toxic wastes. (D-7)

Non-irrigated Lands – agricultural lands which lack irrigation systems and are usually rainfed. (D-10)

Non-pollutive Industries - industries which emit little or negligible amounts of air, water and solid pollutants. (D-7)

Normative Approach - an approach used in determining the hospital bed requirements, whereby a bed population ratio of one is to two thousand (1:2,000) is used to determine the bed requirement. This serves as a check to the Expected Patient Load Approach. *(C-23)*

Not Economically Active Population - includes housekeepers, students and all other persons without any gainful activity, such as pensioners and other retirees, the disabled, or physically handicapped, volunteers, prisoners, etc. (C-3)

Nuclear Fuel - any material which is capable of producing energy by a self-sustaining chain process of nuclear fusion. (B-10)

Nuclear Reactor - any structure containing nuclear fuel in such an arrangement that a self-sustaining process of nuclear fission can occur therein without an additional source of neutron. (B-10)

Nucleus Sites are core development areas delineated in the tourism master plan. These are basically the five (5) priority areas identified in the Plan. (D-7)

Numerical Scale - the relationship on the map distance with that of actual ground distance expressed in ratio form. For example, the map has a scale of 1:2,000. It means that for every unit of map distance, there are 2,000 units of actual ground distance. (B-4)

Objectives - the break down of goals into attainable purposes or ends. They are the expression of goals into more achievable and measurable terms. (C-23)

- the more specific intentions and tangible details of goals. They are expressed in more definitive and attainable terms (C-18)

Occupancy - the purpose for which a building is used or intended to be used. The term shall also include the building or room housing such use. Change of occupancy is not intended to include change of tenants or proprietors. (B-17, B-21))

Buildings proposed for construction shall be identified according to their use or the character of its occupancy and shall be classified as follows:

a. Group A – residential dwellings

b. Group B – residentials, hotels and apartments (multiple dwelling units including boarding or lodging houses, hotels, apartment buildings, row houses, convents, monasteries and other similar buildings each of which accommodates more than ten (10) persons).

c. Group C – education and recreation (buildings used for school or day-care purposes, involving assemblage for instruction, education, or recreation, and not classified in Group I or in division 1 & 2 or Group H Occupancies).

d. Group D – occupancies that include the following:

- Division 1 – mental hospitals, mental sanitaria, jails, prisons, reformatories, and buildings where personal liberties of inmates are similarly restrained.

- Division 2 – nurseries for full-time care of children under kindergarten age, hospitals, sanitaria, nursing homes with non-ambulatory patients, and similar buildings, each accommodating more than five (5) persons.

- Division 3 – nursing homes for ambulatory patients, homes for children of kindergarten age or over, each accommodating more than five (5) persons: provided, that Group D occupancies shall not include buildings used only for private or family group dwelling purposes.

e. Group E – occupancies that include the following:

- Division 1 – gasoline filling and service stations, storage garage and boat storage structures where no work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding or the use of highly inflammable liquids.

- Division 2 – wholesale and retail stores, office buildings, drinking and dining establishments having an occupational load of less than one hundred persons, printing plants, police and fire stations, factories and workshops using not highly inflammable or combustible materials and paint stores without bulk handlings.

- Division 3 – aircraft hangars and open parking garages where no repair work is done, except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding or the use of highly falmmable liquids.

f. Group F – industrial (ice plants, power plants, pumping stations, cold storage, creameries, factories and workshops using incombustible and non-explosive materials, and storage and sales rooms for incombustible and non-explosive materials.

g. Group G – occupancies that include the following:

- Division 1 – storing and handling of hazardous and highly flammable materials

- Division 2 – storing and handling of flammable materials, dry cleaning plants using flammable liquids, paint stores with bulk handling, paint shops and spray painting rooms.

- Division 3 – wood working establishments, planning mills and box factories, shops, factories where loose combustible fibers or dusts are manufactured, processed or generated; warehouses where highly combustible material is stored.

- Division 4 – repair garages

- Division 5 – aircraft repair hangars

h. Group H – assembly other than Group I and the following occupancies:

- Division 1 – any assembly building with a stage and an occupant load of 1,000 or more in the building.

- Division 2 – any assembly building without stage and having an occupant load of less than 300 or more in the building

- Division 3 – any assembly building without a stage and having an occupant load of less than 300 in the building.

- Division 4 – stadia, reviewing stands, amusement park structures not included within Group I or in Division 1,2, and 3 of this group.

i. Group I – any assembly building with a stage and occupant load of 1,000 or more in the building.

j. Group J – accessory or occupancies that include the following:

- Division 1 – private garage, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings

- Division 2 – fences over 1.80 meters high, tanks and towers.

Occupant - any person actually occupying and using a building or portions thereof by virtue of a lease contract with the owner or administrator or by permission or sufferances of the latter. (B-22)

Offshore - the water, sea bottom, and subsurface from the shore or coastlines reckoned from the mean low tide level to up the two hundred nautical miles (200 n.m.) exclusive economic zone including the archipelagic sea and contiguous zone. (E-2)

Old Dependency Ratio – see *Age Dependency Ratio*

Old Growth - forest predominantly stocked with mature trees with less than 25% of the mature stand volume removed by cutting. (B-8)

Old Growth Forest - natural forest which has not been subjected to timber harvesting or extraction. Also known as virgin forest. (E-21)

Older Population - persons in the study area who are 65 years old and over. (C-3)

On- Farm Irrigation Facilities – composite facilities that permit entry of water to paddy areas and consist of farm ditches and turnouts. (D-12)

Onshore - the landward side from the mean tide elevation including submerged lands in lakes, rivers and creeks. (E-2)

On-site Development - the process of upgrading and rehabilitation of blighted and slum urban areas with a view of minimizing displacement of dwellers in said areas, and with provisions of basic services as provided for in RA 7279. (C-5)

Open Access Areas - forestlands devoid of tree cover. Included under this category are grasslands, brushlands, denuded forests, and croplands and grazing lands that have been abandoned. (E-21)

Open Housing – housing packages with cost above the medium-cost packages set in Section 15 of RA 8763 but in no case costing more than Five Million Pesos (P5,000,000.00) (C-8)

Open Market Housing - housing constructed and financed by the private sector as a business venture and sold at prevailing market prices and interest. (C-23)

Open Pit - a type of toilet without a water-sealed bowl and the depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of concrete or clay, but without covering. (C-23*)*

Open Space - areas allocated for the following purposes: circulation, community facilities, parks/playgrounds, easements and courts. (B-17)

- can be best defined according to its functions, i.e., as areas for recreation; preservation/conservation, ecology and as tools to enhance and control urban growth; an area reserved exclusively

for parks, playgrounds, recreational uses and other similar facilities and amenities. (C-23)

Organic Act for Autonomous Regions – defines the basic structure of government for the autonomous region consisting of the executive and legislative assembly, both of which shall be elective and representative of the constituent political units. It shall likewise provide for special courts with personal, family, and property law jurisdiction consistent with the provisions of the 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines and national laws. (A-1)

Overseas Workers - Filipino workers who are presently out of the country, or who are presently at home on vacation and are expected to be away for not more than five years from the date of departure.

Owned/Being Amortized - tenure status of the housing unit where the household is the owner and has the legal possession of the housing unit, or the household claims to own it. (C-23)

Owner – any person, company, or corporation owning the property or properties under consideration or the receiver or trustee thereof. (B-22)

Owner-Manager - the owner of a parcel of land devoted to agricultural production, who provides the capital and management in the farm enterprise. (D-8)

Park/Playground - that portion of the subdivision which is generally not built on and intended for passive or active recreation. (B-11)

Parks and Playgrounds - a type of centerpiece open space which may range from neighborhood to city/municipal park which cater to the recreational needs of the residents of the community. That portion of the subdivision which is generally not built on and intended for passive or active recreation. (C-18)

Parks and Recreation Zone - an area designated for diversion/amusements and for the maintenance of ecological balance of the community. (G-*4)*

Participatory Democracy - a principle of sustainable development which means that participation of all sectors of society in decision-making processes should be valued and supported. (E-12)

Party Wall - a wall used jointly by two parties under easement agreement, erected upon a line separating two parcels of land, each of which is a separate real estate. (B-11)

Passive Recreation - activities like nature study, strolling/walking for pleasure, picnicking, playing chess, cards, etc.; seeing movies and other spectacular shows. (C-18)

Pasture Land, Communal - Tract of public forest set aside by the DENR upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Forest Development for the exclusive use of residents in the municipality for grazing purposes (MNR, AO 1979). (B-5)

Pasture Lands - all lands producing natural forage for animal consumption and those which are vegetated naturally or artificially to produce forage cover. They are generally considered as those which are not cultivated and include natural grasslands, savannas, wetlands, dominated by grass and grasslike plants suitable for grazing, certain shrubs and related plant communities. (E-7)

Pasture/Grazing Land - portion of the public domain which have been set aside in view of the sustainability of its topography and vegetation for livestock raising. (B-5)

Pathwalk/Footpath - a public way intended for pedestrian and which cuts across a block to provide access to adjacent streets or property with maximum length of 100 meters if connecting to roads and 50 meters if terminating in a dead end. (B-11)

Patio – see *Yard*

Peace, Order and National Unity - a principle of sustainable development which means that the right of everyone to peaceful and secure existence is respected. (E-12)

Peizometric Level - the elevation to which an artesian aquifer (water bearing rock structure) will rise in a well. This will show areas where water will rise naturally to the ground and areas where natural wells are not possible. (B-3)

People's Industrial Estates (PIEs) - the implementing mechanisms for the operationalization of the Countryside Agro-Industrial Development Strategy (CAIDS). The PIEs concept envisions a core or anchor processing activity centered around the raw materials readily avalible in the area. Small manufacturing activities related to the basic needs and export potentials of the area can be clustered around the anchor activity. The development of PIEs takes into consideration the following: (D-7)

- Establishment and viable operation of appropriate processing plants and proper service facilities by organized private sector groups;
- Linkages of force to processing areas and target centers;
- Provision of basic infrastructure support/facilities;
- Provision of basic infrastructure support/facilities; and
- Enhancement of agricultural production so as to ensure sufficient agricultural raw materials supply.

People's Organization (PO) – a self-help group belonging to the basic sectors and/or disadvantaged groups composed of members having a common bond of interest who voluntarily join together to achieve a lawful common social or economic end. (C-19)

– a *bona fide* association of citizens with demonstrated capacity to promote the public interest and with identifiable leadership, membership and structure. Its members belong to a sector/s who voluntarily band themselves together to work for and by themselves for their own uplift, development and greater good.(D-2)

Percentage of Households (HH) Served (B-8) = Number of HH Served / Total Number of HH x 100

Percentage of Households (HH) Unserved (B-8) = Number of HH Served / Total No. of HH Unserved x 100

Permanent Forest or Forest Reserves – lands of the public domain which has been the subject of the present system of classification and determined to be needed for forest purposes. (E-2)

- forest or timberland so delineated, classified and proclaimed for forest uses, the boundaries of which cannot be modified nor altered except to conform with subsequent precise surveys but not to exclude any portion thereof, and upon the approval of the President. (D-16)

Permeability – the case in which a fluid may pass through a porous medium expressed quantitatively as the coefficient of the permeability. The permeability of the soil formation determines the availability and volume of ground water. (B-3)

Person – every natural or juridical being, susceptible of rights and obligations or of being the subject of legal relations. (A-2)

Personal Services – appropriations for the payment of salaries, wages and other compensation of permanent, temporary, contractual and casual employees of the local government units. (A-2)

- comprised of services generally involving the care of a person or his apparel; reckoned among such services are restaurants, cafes, taverns, refreshment parlors, night clubs and drinking clubs and other drinking and eating places; rooming place, such as dormitories, boarding houses, hotels and motels; laundry and laundry services; barber shops and beauty parlors; portrait and commercial photograph studios; exterminating, disinfecting and fumigating services; funeral undertaking services; sweepstakes agencies; building and janitorial services and massage clinics. (D-7)

Pestilence - an epidemic causing high mortality. Mortality will be deemed high depending on the prevailing expectancy in the affected community vis-à-vis the community at large, nature of illness, and other epidemiological factors. (C-18)

Philippine Agenda 21 - the country's blueprint for sustainable development. It contains the general agenda for action that will have to be undertaken within the next 30 years by all sectors of the society, each one playing a role. (E-5)

– describes a path of images for individuals, families, households and communities; for each ecosystem and across ecosystems in consideration of the interaction of the various lifescapes and landscapes found therein. (E-11)

It envisions a better quality of life for all through the development of a just, moral, creative, spiritual, economically vibrant, caring, diverse yet cohesive society characterized by appropriate productivity, participatory and democratic processes and living in harmony within the limits of the carrying capacity of nature and the integrity of creation.

It provides a comprehensive set of economic, political, cultural, scientific and technological, ecological, social and institutional parameters that flow out of the principles of sustainable development. Development is sustainable if it is fully guided by these parameters.

Philippine Agenda 21, Action Agenda – a major section of Philippine agenda 21 which proposes action programs that can be done immediately and in the long-term. (E-12)

Philippine Agenda 21, Implementing Mechanisms – a major section of Philippine Agenda 21 which discusses ways in which the Principles of Unity and the Action Programs can be supported and made into reality. (E-12)

Philippine Agenda, Principles of Unity – a major section of Philippine Agenda 21 which contains the basic ideas on sustainable development agreed on by the many people and sectors involved. This section contains agreements on four aspects of sustainable development, namely: (E-12)

- What our present situation is;
- The definition of sustainable development
- The ideas that describe sustainable development
- The ways through which sustainable development should be measured

Philippine Environmental Policy – it is hereby declared a continuing policy of the State to: (E-3)

a. create, develop, maintain and improve conditions under which man and nature can thrive in productive and enjoyable harmony with each other;

b. fulfill the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations of Filipinos; and

c. ensure the attainment of an environmental quality that is conducive to a life of dignity and well-being.

Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) – meeting the needs of the citizens today without limiting the options for future generations to fulfill their needs. It is development without destruction; it is the achievement of material progress without compromising the life support functions of natural systems; it is the pursuit of higher levels of quality of life while preserving or even enhancing environmental quality. (F-5)

Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development, Goal - to achieve and maintain economic growth without depleting the stock of natural resources and degrading environmental quality. (F-5)

Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development, Objectives - the following objectives have been identified toward the attainment of the PSSD goal: (F-5)

a. To ensure the sustainable utilization of the country's natural resources such as forests, croplands, minerals and marine and freshwater ecosystems;

b. To achieve and maintain an acceptable quality of common resources such as air and water;

c. To maintain the country's species and genetic diversity;

d. To ensure the integrity of essential ecological processes and life-support systems;

e. To achieve a level of population growth that could be optimally supported by and would not cause undue stress on the country's resources; and

f. To develop a clear public perception of the interdependent links between environmental health, economic productivity and political stability and in the process, create a strong constituency for environmental production.

Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development, Principles – operationally, sustainable development can be further explained through the following principles, which form the guiding framework for actions under the PSSD: (F-5)

a. a systems-oriented and integrated approach in the analysis and solution of problems;

b. a concern for meeting the needs of future generations, otherwise termed as inter-generational equity;

c. a concern not to exceed the carrying capacity of ecosystems;

d. living on the interest rather than on the capital or stock of natural resources;

e. maintenance or strengthening of vital ecosystem functions in every development activity;

f. a concern for resource use efficiency;

g. promotion of research on substitutes, recycling, exploration, etc. from revenues derived from the utilization of non-renewable resources;

h. a recognition that poverty is both cause and consequence of environmental degradation;

i. a concern for equity of people's access to natural resources; and

j. a promotion of citizen participation and decentralization in implementing programs.

Philippine Waters - include all bodies of water within Philippine Territory, such as rivers, streams, creeks, brooks, ponds, swamps, lagoons, gulf, bays and seas and other bodies of water now existing, or which may hereafter exist in the provinces, cities, municipalities, municipal districts and barrios; and the sea or fresh water around, between and connecting each of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, irrespective of its depth, breadth, length and dimension, and all other waters belonging to the Philippines by historic or legal title, including the territorial sea, the seabed, the insular shelves and other submarine areas over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction. (D-3, E-1)

Physical Planning - the art and the science of ordering and managing the use of land and its environment and the character and siting of buildings and communication routes so as to secure the maximum practicable degree of economy, convenience and beauty. (A-3)

Physical Suitability - characteristic of a potential site for economic or socialized housing assuring healthful, safe and environmentally sound community life. It should be stable enough to accommodate foundation load without excessive site works. Critical areas (e.g., areas subject to flooding, landslides and stress) must be avoided. (B-11)

Picked-up by Garbage Trucks - a usual manner of household garbage disposal where the local government or a private contractor manages the systematic collection of garbage in the community through the use of trucks or carts. (C-18)

Pilot or Experimental Projects - any undertaking, activity, or operation, of more or less limited duration, involving investments carried out with the end in view of trying out alternative and innovative approaches to managing and planning human settlements. (A-3)

Planned Area for New Development - refers to any area/areas identified and segregated for overall integrated planning and development as a single unit or physical area. (A-3)

Planned Unit Development (PUD) - a land development scheme wherein project site is comprehensively planned as an entity via a unitary site plan which permits flexibility in planning/design, building, siting, complementarity of building types and land uses, usable open spaces and the preservation of significant natural land features. (G-*4)*

Planning – one of the four (4) dimensions in the administration of any development program which includes the determination of priorities, the analysis and integration of data resources, setting guidelines and policy standards and actual formulation of the plan. It is the primary responsibility of the central government and the local government's participation includes the formulation of the plan, the collection of data on particular projects, and the monitoring of local needs. (H-3)

Planning Balance Sheet (PBS) - a plan evaluation method which is an improvement of the cost-benefit analysis. It attempts to present not only the tangible costs and benefits but also the intangible and unmeasured costs and benefits for different affected groups. PBS divides the affected

groups into producers/operators and consumers/users. It is not necessary to express all costs and benefits in money terms. However, it is necessary to reduce benefits and costs into some common units to permit aggregation for producers and consumers separately and comparison of alternatives. (E-5)

Planning Services by a Registered Environmental Planner - it shall be unlawful for any person to: (I-1)

a. render planning services as defined in Section 3, Title I (Scope of Practice) of PD 1308, unless the plans, designs and programs have been prepared under, and signed and sealed by a registered environmental planner;

b. sign for any branch of the work, or any function on environmental planning practice, except the environmental planner in charge, not actually performed by him;

c. amend, revise, duplicate or make copies of said documents for use in the repetition of and for other projects whether executed partly or in whole, without the written consent of the environmental planner or author of said document.

It shall be unlawful for any environmental planner to sign his name, affix his seal, or use any other method of signature on plans, specifications or other documents prepared by another environmental planner or made under the supervision of another environmental planner.

The environmental planner in charge shall be fully responsible for all plans, specifications and other documents issued under his seal or authorized signature.

Playlot - a safe recreation and play area designed for the pre-school children. It is usually located in densely populated areas with high concentration of pre-school age group and with a service radius of 0.25 kilometers from every home and commonly located on playground sites. (C-18)

Policy - set of related principles and rules of action/conditions that would govern the pursuit of goals and objectives. (C-18)

- a definite course or method of action selected in the light of given conditions to guide and usually determine present and future decisions. (C-18)

Policy Statements - guiding principles for change. (C-14)

Pollution - any alteration of the physical, chemical and biological properties of any water, air, and/or land resources of the Philippines, or any discharge thereto of any liquid, gasbugs or solid wastes as will or is likely to create or to render such water, air, land resources harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare or which will adversely affect their utilization for domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational or other legitimate purposes. (E-9)

Pollution Control – see *Strengthening of Residuals Management.*

Pollution Control and Infrastructure Devices - infrastructure, machinery, equipment and/or improvements used for impounding, treating or neutralizing, precipitating, filtering, conveying and cleansing mine industrial wastes and tailings as well as eliminating ore reducing hazardous effects of solid particles, chemicals, liquids or other harmful by-products and gases emitted from any facility utilized in mining operations for their disposal. (E-2)

Pollution Control Device - any device or apparatus to prevent, control, or abate the pollution control of air caused by emission from motor vehicles at levels within the air pollution control standards established by the National Pollution Control Commission (E-13)

Pollutive Industries - these industries emit large amounts of air, water and solid pollutants. (D-7)

Poor – individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life. (C-19)

Population Density Map – map that shows concentration of population in relation to land area. (B-3)

Population Projection by Age Group - *(*see *Municipal Population Estimates Using NSO Population Enumerated in the Last Two Recent Censuses) (C-3)*

Population Pyramid - a tool used in analyzing the demographic history of a given local government unit population. It shows the relative size of male and female populations by age groups and provides a profile on whether a population is young or old. It also shows the proportion of dependent population with the working population. (C-3)

Post-harvest Activities – includes, but not limited to, threshing, drying, milling, grading, storing and handling of produce and such other activities as stripping, winnowing, chipping and washing. (D-1, D-4)

– includes, but not limited to, threshers, moisture meters, dryers, scales, milling equipment, fish ports, fish landings, ice plants and cold storage facilities, processing plants, warehouses, buying stations, market infrastructure and transportation facilities. (D-1)

– include, but are not limited to, fishport, fishlanding, ice plants and cold storages, fish processing plants. (D-2)

– include, but are not limited to, threshers, moisture meters, dryers, weighing scales, milling equipment, storage facilities, buying stations, market infrastructure and transportation facilities.

Every barangay which is predominantly agriculture-based shall be entitled to at least one (1) storage facility and a multi-purpose pavement/plaza which can be used for various purposes including drying of agricultural produce.

These shall be located in the chosen barangay site or in any area to be approved by the *sangguniang barangay* in consultation with the small farmers and farmers' organizations who shall provide the labor and other locally available materials for the construction and maintenance of the facilities. Priority shall be given to areas where no such facilities are available and predominantly populated by small farmers. The selected site, as much as practicable, must be accessible by transportation and communication facilities and must be near the center of the barangay.

Potential Percentage of Income Available for Housing - describes the maximum percentage of income that could be made available for capital costs of housing after excluding necessary basic expenses such as food, clothing, education, medical expenses, transportation, income tax and recurrent costs of housing. (C-14)

Poverty Alleviation – the reduction of absolute poverty and relative poverty. (C-19)

Power - a sub-sector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector which refers to location of power sources and provision of a system for linking them to the users for varied purposes, e.g., run household/gadgets/appliances and increase the possibility of accomplishing tasks and projects more easily and at a much shorter time in households, small industries and factories. (F-4)

Power Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector which refers to location of power sources and providing a system for linking them to the users for varied purposes, e.g., run household/gadgets/appliances and possibility of accomplishing tasks and projects more easily and at a much shorter time, in households, small industries and factories. (A-5)

Pragmatic Approach – (see *Matching and Iteration*) a planning approach in the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) process which is a combination of the Constructive Approach and Development Approach (G-2)

Precautionary Principle - a process of decision-making in which a cautious approach is initially taken by policy makers in the absence or lack of reliable information from which to base their decisions and actions. Under this principle, resources should not be utilized if it cannot be ascertained that their use and development would not destroy the environment. This decision is to the best interest of the present and future generations. (E-7*)*

Pre-harvest activities – include, but not limited to, seedbed and land preparation, planting, weeding, pest and disease control, fertilizer application, water management and harvesting. (D-4)

Pre-harvest Facilities – include, but are not limited to, plows, harrows, tractors, rotavators and sprayers. (D-4)

Premature Conversion of Agricultural Land – the undertaking of any development activity, the results of which modify or alter the physical characteristics of the agricultural lands to render them suitable for non-agricultural purposes, without an approved order of conversion from the Department of Agrarian Reform. (D-1)

Present Land Use Versus Potential Land Use - a method for biophysical assessment where the socioeconomic feasibility of a proposed land use is determined by carefully matching it with the existing land use. The degree of discrepancy between the two land uses will indicate the relative degree of difficulty in implementing the proposed land use. When the proposed land use entirely deviates from the existing pattern of land use in an area, it indicates massive investment and resources input requirement from the government. Changing the existing land use means changing the traditional cropping system which may require technology and support services investments to be readily acceptable to farmers. (E-6)

Price Subsidy - the additional amount paid by the government for every unit of output sold by the farmers in the open market. (D-10)

Primacy of Developing Full Human Potential – a principle of sustainable development where people are placed at the center of development efforts. (E-12)

Primary Commodities - major crops/livestock/fisheries cultivate, raised, or cultured such as rice, corn, coconut, sugar, livestock and fisheries. (D-15)

Primary Contact Recreation - any form of recreation where there is intimate contact of the human body with the water, such as swimming, water skiing or skin diving. (E-17)

Primary Content of a Map - the actual subject of the map, i.e., land use, geology, geomorphology, population density. For a land use map, this is all, including the names of barangays, municipality and province. (B-3)

Primary Health Services - the services delivered at health centers or rural health units and barangay health stations, such as health education, control of endemic diseases (malaria, dengue, schistosomiasis), immunization, maternal/child health and family planning, nutrition (operation timbang, breastfeeding, etc.), treatment of common diseases and supply of essential drugs. (C-18)

Primary Processing – the physical alteration of raw agricultural or fishery products with or without the use of mechanical facilities. (D-*1)*

Prime Agricultural Land - lands falling under class A or B in the category of lands formulated by the Bureau of Soils which can be highly productive using applied soil conservation practices. (B-1)

The allowed uses of prime agricultural lands within a strip of 1,000 meters of land along any existing, proposed or on-going public highway or road Strip, are as follows:

a. cultivation of crops, including but not limited to vegetable, cereals, tuber, fruits, rubber and abaca;
b. silviculture and industrial plantations; and
c. agricultural institutions and buildings or structures considered necessary for farm or plantation operations.

- those lands capable of sustaining the economic productivity levels of crops/land use over time in a given climatic region without adversely affecting the immediate and adjoining environment (D-7)

These are lands which are "non-negotiable" for conversion as provided for under Administrative Order No. 20 (series of 1992) to wit: [i] all irrigated lands where water is available to support rice and other crop production and all irrigated lands where water is not available for rice production but are within the areas programmed for irrigation facility rehabilitation within the next ten years by the Department of Agriculture - National Irrigation Administration (NIA), and [ii] all economically viable irrigable lands, i.e., those which are already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments, i.e., there is an existing bilateral or multilateral agreement and/or included in the agency's program at the time of the application for land conversion, as determined by the Department of Agriculture (Source: AO 20, Series of 1992, Office of the President).

These are agricultural lands reserved for agricultural activity in order to effectively ensure food security and the success of an agricultural-led and farming oriented development strategy, particularly those falling under "Highly Restricted" and "Traditionally Restricted" for conversion categories. (Source: Department of Agriculture's network of Protected Agricultural Areas)

- all irrigated and irrigable areas and other areas mapped under the Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management. (E-9)

Primitive Tribe – a group of endemic tribe living primitively as a distinct portion of a people from a common ancestor. (E-2)

Private Enterprise - an economic system under which property of all kinds can be privately owned and in which individuals, alone or in association with another, can embark on a business activity. This includes industrial, agricultural, or agro-industrial establishments engaged in the production, manufacturing, processing, repacking or assembly of goods, inlcuding service-oriented enterprises. (C-20)

Private Facilities - commercial and institutional/organizational facilities which are operated and managed by entrepreneurs for economic gains. (C-18)

Private Hospital - a hospital owned, established and operated with funds raised or contributed through donations, or by private capital or other means by private individuals, association, corporation, religious organizations, from company or joint stock association. (C-18)

Private Land - any land belonging to any private person which includes alienable and disposable land being claimed by a holder, claimant, or occupant who has already acquired a vested right thereto under the law, although the corresponding certificate or evidence of title or patent has not been actually issued. (E-2)

Private Right – titled rights of ownership under existing laws, and in the case of primitive tribes, to rights of possession existing at the time a license is granted under PD 704, which possession may include places of abode and worship, burial grounds, and old clearings but excludes production forests inclusive of logged-over areas, commercial forests and established plantations of forest trees and trees of economic value. (E-2)

Privy - a structure which is not connected to a sewerage system and is used for the reception, disposition and storage of feces or other excreta from the human body. (C-22)

Procedural Review - the screening of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document to determine whether it complied with the required procedures and content. The examination of the EIA document by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources at this stage is based on the following criteria: (E-9)

a. completeness of information
b. order of presentation of information

Process Documentation - a detailed description and analysis of the different activities undertaken during the course of the study. It captures the processes of the entire EIA study such as scoping, public consultations, public hearings and dispute/conflict management. (E-9)

Processing Plant - any mechanical set-up, machine or combination or machines used for the processing of logs and other forest raw materials into lumber, veneer, plywood, wallboard, blockboard, paper board, paper or other similar finished products. The term “processing plant” includes circular sawmill, band sawmill, pulp and paper mill, veneer plant, plywood plant, wallboard plant and blockboard plant. (D-16, E-7)

Production Areas - areas capable of sustaining intensive and multiple uses primarily geared to the production of food and cash crops or to the extraction of natural resources for their economic value. These areas are not environmentally constrained or ecologically sensitive as the protected areas and are not covered by existing conservation laws or policies. (E-5)

Production Forest - the residual dipterocarp forests; pine forests available for logging; rangelands for grazing; areas under industrial forest plantation management; areas for community forestry; integrated social forestry; watersheds and other forest lands for special uses. (B-5)

Production Forest Lands - all forest lands not classified as protection forest. These forests shall be devoted mainly to the production of forest products (both timber and non-timber) and services. (E-*8)*

Production Forests - existing forest areas either by virtue of land classification or actual cover. They occur in slopes below 50% and are predominantly under second growth dipterocarps with grass and brush undergrowth. (E-5)

Production Infrastructure – farm-to-market roads, irrigation, rural electrification, ports, drying areas, public sites, warehouses and other physical facilities used for productivity enhancing services, extension management assistance, training, research and development. (D-4)

Production Land Use - the direct or indirect utilization of land resources for the following activities: crop production, agroforestry, grazing and pasture, mining, fishing, industry and tourism. (B-4)

Productive Population or Working Age Group - persons in the study area belonging to the age bracket 15-64 years old. (C-3)

Professional Squatters - individuals or groups who occupy lands without the express consent of the landowner but who have sufficient income for legitimate housing. The term also applies to persons who have been previously awarded homelots or housing by the Government but who sold, leased or transferred the same to settle illegally in the same place or in another urban area, and non-bona fide occupants and intruders of lands reserved for socialized housing. The term does not apply to individuals or groups who simply rent land and housing from professional squatters or squatting syndicates. (C-4)

Project - the specific component of the tourism estate such as but not limited to the tourist facilities/activities described in the definition of tourism estate. (D-7)

Project Area – means: (C-5)

a. for subdivision projects without housing components, the gross developed land area;
b. for subdivision projects with housing component, the gross developed land area and aggregate floor area of all housing units; and
c. for condominium projects, the gross floor area of residential units.

Project Cost – cost of the project based on the following:

a. current market value of the raw land plus estimated land development cost plus estimated housing project cost; or

b. HIGC preliminary appraisal for projects requiring guarantee or HIGC appraisal.

Project Identification – a stream in the Local Development Investment Programming which includes a short list and cost estimate of projects to be considered for implementation. This list will be matched with the initial estimate of available funds (G-2)

The three (3) major activity outputs in project identification stream are the following:

b. an initial list of projects derived form the Local Development Plan and other sources;

c. a preliminary list of projects screened on the basis of technical and socio-political criteria; and

d. a ranked list of projects with cost estimates

Projected Labor Force - *(*see *Municipal Population Estimates Using NSO Population Enumerated in the Last Two Recent Censuses) (C-3)*

Projected Rural Road Requirements – Projected Rural Road Requirement = Total Area Intended for Agriculture x Standard road to area ratio - Existing Rural Road Length + Additional current requirement

Projected Urban Road Requirements – Projected Urban Road Requirement = Projected Population x Standard Road to Population - Existing Urban Road Length + Additional Urban Road Requirement (B-8)

Projected Volume of Telegraphic Messages – the volume of telegraphic messages in the preceding year added to the product of the average annual rate of increase and the volume of the preceding year. This is expressed using the following formula: (B-8)

Projected Volume = A + (A x B)

Where: A = Volume of preceding year
B = Average annual rate of increase

To compute for the average annual rate of increase (B), use the following formula:

$$B = \frac{\frac{D-C}{C} + \frac{E-D}{D} + \frac{F-E}{E}}{t}$$

Where:

B	=	average annual rate of increase
D	=	volume in year after base year
C	=	volume in base year
E	=	volume in year after D
F	=	volume in year after E
t	=	number of years

The foregoing formula may also be used for telex, telegraphic transfer and postal services (mail volume less incoming and outgoing).

Promotion of Environmental Education - a strategy to implement the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development which is intended to enable citizens to understand and appreciate the complex nature of the environment, as well as the role played by a properly managed environment in economic development; and to develop social values that are strongly supportive of environmental protection and which will create the commitment and political will to deal with difficult issues. (F-5)

The task of education is to develop a rational basis for the study of the environment – and thus equip people with the basic capability to make up their own minds in an informed way and do something about their decisions.

Proper Pricing of Natural Resources – a strategy to implement the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) where natural resources are treated as truly scarce, and not as if they were free. This is done by proper pricing based on the cost of replenishment, increasing their supply and providing appropriate substitutes. In essence, this strategy aims to correct the gross underpricing of natural resources (e.g., logs, minerals) that is substantially responsible for the wasteful extraction and utilization of these resources. (F-5)

A component of the needed price reform strategy involves charging a price on those environmental resources (e.g., air, water) which have until now been regarded as free resources and which have thus been polluted freely and indiscriminately. A social price should be assigned to these otherwise free resources. The system is based on the so-called “polluter pays” principle.

Property Rights Reform - a strategy to implement the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) which includes creative and secure instruments such as forest stewardship contracts, small-holder timber concessions, artificial reef licenses, community forests, community fishing grounds and mining cooperatives to ensure equitable access and tenurial security in the utilization of natural resources. It has to be noted, however, that an essential condition for transferring control over resources or distributing resource rights is for recipient individuals or communities to demonstrate the capacity for proper management of such resources. (F-5)

Proportional Mortality Ratio – see *Swarrop-Uemura Index (C-18)*

Protected Agricultural Lands - all agricultural lands which are designated under the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) or Republic Act No. 8435 as part of the Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agroindustrial Development (NPAAAD), including all irrigated areas; all irrigable lands already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments; all alluvial plain lands highly suitable for agriculture whether irrigated or not; agroindustrial croplands or lands currently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises; highlands or areas located at an elevation of five hundred (500) meters above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate and high value crops; and all agricultural lands that are ecologically fragile, the conversion of which will result in serious environmental degradation, and mangrove areas and fish sanctuaries. (E-5)

Protected Area System - areas with legally defined boundaries established to afford protection and conservation to significant natural and cultural features. (B-6)

Protected Areas - identified portions of land and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation; a large area where the environment or one or more types of eco-systems of high ecological significance are adequately conserved, where plant and animal species and habitat are not materially altered by human exploitation and/or occupation. (B-6)

- areas that perform vital ecological functions or pose some form of hazards to human settlements. (E-5)

Protected Forest Lands - those areas comprising the National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS) by virtue of RA 7586. These include the following: 1) strict natural reserves; 2) natural parks; 3) natural monuments; 4) wildlife sanctuaries; 5) protected landscapes and seascapes; 6)

resource reserves; 7) natural biotic areas; 8) other categories established by law, conventions or international agreements of which the Philippine government is signatory. (E-5)

Protected Landscapes/ Seascapes - areas of national significance which are characterized by the harmonious interaction of man and land while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreational and tourism within the normal lifestyle and economic activity of these areas. (E-1)

Protected Water - a watercourse or a body of water, or any segment thereof, that is classified as a source of public water supply, propagation and harvesting of shellfish for commercial purposes, or spawning areas for chanos chanos and similar species, or primary contact recreation, or that which is designated by competent government authority or by legislation as tourist zone, national marine park and reserve, including coral reef park and reserve. (E-17)

Protection Forest Lands - forestlands set aside for preservation primarily for their beneficial influence on soil and water, socio-cultural value, and ecological significance. Protection forest lands as defined in this manual are to include the NIPAS areas, all proclaimed watershed reservations, forest reserves, mossy forests, old growth forests, strips of specified widths bordering rivers and streams, areas with slopes greater than 50%, areas with elevation greater than 1,000 meters above sea level, and other socio-culturally significant or ecologically critical areas that may be identified locally. Civil and military reservations are classified as protection forest lands by virtue of their presidential proclamation which limit the use to that specified in the proclamation. (E-8)

Protection Land Use - the rehabilitation, conservation, sustainable development and management of the following areas: (B-4)

a. areas declared as belonging to the National Integrated Areas (NIPAS) System per RA 7586;
b. areas outside the NIPAS requiring equivalent amount of protection; and
c. areas prone to natural hazards termed as environmentally constrained areas.

Protective Services Sub-sector - a subsector of the Social Sector which includes the services rendered by the policemen and firemen under the stewardship of the Philippine National Police. It deals with police-population ratio, police-civilian relations, programs for peace and order and services/facilities for efficient delivery of police services. (F-4)

Protective Services Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Social Sector which includes the services rendered by the policemen and firemen and deals with police-population ratio, police-civilian relations, programs for peace and order and services/facilities for efficient delivery of police services.

Province – an area composed of a cluster of municipalities, or municipalities and component cities, which is a political and corporate unit of government and serves as a dynamic mechanism for developmental processes and effective governance of local government units within its territorial jurisdiction. (A-2)

A province may be created if it has an average annual income, as certified by the Department of Finance, of not less than Twenty Million Pesos (P20,000,000.00) based on 1991 constant prices and either of the following requisites:

a. a contiguous territory of at least two thousand (2,000) square kilometers, as certified by the Land Management Bureau; or
b. a population of not less than two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) inhabitants as certified by the National Statistics Office.

Provincial Development Council – see *Local Development Council*

Provincial Land Use Committee – an inter-agency committee, attached to the Provincial Development Council, that will assist the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in reviewing the comprehensive land use plans of component cities and municipalities. It is composed of the Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator as Chairman, the Provincial Agriculturist, a representative on non-governmental organizations that are represented in the Provincial Development Council, and representatives from the following national government agencies: (G-1, G-3)

a. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board;
b. Department of Evironment and Natural Resources;
c. Department of Agrarian Reform;
d. Department of Trade and Industry;
e. Department of Public Works and Highways;
f. Department of Tourism; and
g. Department of Interior and Local Government

Provincial Plan - an indicative plan for the province describing the general direction of development and the various services/infrastructure that will be provided. Issues/problems are also presented in the plan. (F-3)

Provincial Roads - roads connecting one municipality with another municipality, the terminals of which are the public plazas; all roads extending from a municipality, or from a provincial or national road to a public wharf or railway station. (B-13)

Public Facilities - those administered and funded solely by government (public) agency. It is a non-profit institution and use of facilities are free and/or fee is charged for its maintenance. (C-18)

Public Forest – the mass of lands of the public domain which has not been the subject of the present system of classification for the determination of which lands are needed for forest purposes and which are not. (E-2)

Public Land - lands of the public domain which have not been the subject of the present system of classification for the determination of which lands are needed for forest purposes and which are not. (B-6)

- lands of the public domain which have been classified as agricultural lands and subject to management and disposition or concession under existing laws. (E-2)

Public Sewerage System - a system serving twenty-five persons or more. (C-22)

Public Utility - a business organization which regularly supplies the public with some commodity or service, as electricity, gas, water, transportation or telephone or telegraph service. Its distinguishing characteristic is the devotion of private property to such use that the public generally or that part of the public which has been served and has accepted the service, has the right to demand that the sue or service so long as it is continued shall be conducted with reasonable efficiency and under proper charges. (A-1)

Public Waters – in accordance with Philippine laws, water of all natural streams, ponds and lakes. (B-9)

Public Way – a parcel of land unobstructed from the ground to the sky, more than 3.00 meters in width, appropriated to the free passage of the general public.

Punong Barangay **-** the chief executive of the barangay government. (A-2)

Quarrying - the process of extracting, removing and disposing quarry resources found on or underneath the surface of private or public land. (E-2)

Quarry Resources - any common rock or other mineral substances as the Director of Mines and Geosciences Bureau may declare as quarry resources such as, but not limited to, andesite, basalt, conglomerate, coral sand, diotomaceous earth, dirotie, decorative stones, gabbro, granite, limestone, marble, marl, red burning clays for potteries

and bricks, rhyolite, rock phosphate, sandstone, serpentine, shall, tuff, volcanic cinders, and volcanic glass. Provided: That such quarry resources do not contain metals or metallic constituents: provided, further: That non-metallic minerals such as kaolin, feldspar, bull quartz, quartz, or silica sand and pebbles, bentonite, talc, asbestos, barite, gypsum, bauxite, magnesite, dolomite, mica, precious and semi-precious stones, and other non-metallic minerals that may later be discovered and which the Director declares the same to be of economically workable quantities, shall not be classified under the category of quarry resources. (E-2)

Radioactive Products or Waste - any radioactive material produced in, or any material made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incidental to, the production of utilization of nuclear fuel, but doe not include nuclear fuel, or radioisotopes which have reached the final stage of fabrications so as to be usable for any scientific, medical or agricultural, commercial or industrial purpose. (B-10)

Rare Species - plant or animal species which are not under immediate threat of extinction but occurs in small numbers. (E-9)

Ratio of Traffic Volume to Road Capacity – the measure of level of service of the road or intersection. The lower the value of this ratio, the higher is the level of service or efficiency of the road or intersection. (B-8)

Real Estate - a type of business which include real estate subdividers and developers; agents and appraisers; lessors of real property; miscellaneous real estate activities not elsewhere classified. It further includes all establishments letting and operating real estate, such as non-residential buildings, apartment buildings and dwelling; developing and subdividing real estate into lots including development of cemetery lots, real estate property; and lessors, agents, brokers, and managers engaged in renting out, selling, managing and appraising real estate on a contract or fee basis. (D-7)

Real Estate Mortgage - the Contract whereby the borrower guarantees the performance of the housing loan by subjecting the real property as security in case of non-performance of such obligation within the period agreed upon and registered in the Register of Deeds ahead of the other liens on the title. (C-13)

Real Property Tax – levy imposed by provinces, cities and municipalities or *ad valorem* tax on the assessed value of property like lands, buildings and other improvements. Both the province and municipality may impose the tax rate of not less than one-fourth of one percent but not more than one-half of one percent. While the city may levy tax at a rate of not less than one-half of one percent but not more than two percent. Ten percent of the collection of the province and the

municipality, or the city, accrues to the Barangay where the property subject to tax is situated. (H-3)

The proceeds of the basic real property tax, including interest and proceeds from the use, lease or disposition, sale, redemption of property acquired at a public auction by the province or city or a municipality within the Metropolitan Manila area shall be distributed as follows:

In case of Provinces:

- Province - 35% shall accrue to the general fund
- Municipality - 40% to the general fund of the municipality where the property is located
- Barangay - 25% shall accrue to the Barangay where the property is located.

In case of Cities:

- 70% shall accrue to the general fund of the city
- 30% shall be distributed among the component barangays of the cities where the property is located in the following manner:
    : 50% shall accrue to the Barangay where the property is located; and
    : 50% shall accrue equally to all other component barangays of the city

In the case of a municipality within the Metropolitan Manila area:

- 35% shall accrue to the general fund of the Metro Manila Development Authority
- 35% shall accrue to the general fund of the municipality where the property is located
- 30% shall be distributed among the component barangays of the municipality where the property is located in the following manners:

    : 50% shall accrue to the Barangay where the property is located; and
    : 50% shall accrue equally to all other component barangays of the municipality.

Reassessment – the assigning of new assessed values to property, particularly real estate, as a result of a general, partial, or individual reappraisal of the property. (A-2)

Receipts – income realized from operations and activities of the local government or are received by it in the exercise of its corporate functions, consisting of charges for services rendered, conveniences furnished, or a price of a commodity sold, as well as loans, contributions or aids from other entities, except provisional advances for budgetary purposes. (A-2)

Recharged Areas of Aquifers - sources of water replenishment wherein rainwater or seepage actually enters the aquifers. Areas under this classification shall be limited to all local or non-national watersheds and geothermal reservations. (E-9)

Reclassification of Agricultural Lands - the act of specifying how agricultural lands shall be utilized for non-agricultural uses such as residential, industrial, commercial, as embodied in the land use plan. It also includes the reversion of non- agricultural lands to agriculture use. (D-7)

Reclassification of Lands – the authority of a city or municipality to reclassify agricultural land through an ordinance enacted by the sanggunian after conducting public hearings for the purpose provided that there exists an approved zoning ordinance implementing its comprehensive land use plan. (A-2)

Agricultural land may be reclassified in the following cases:

a. When the land ceases to be economically feasible and sound for agricultural purposes as determined by the Department of Agriculture; or

b. When the land shall have substantially greater economic value for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes as determined by the sanggunian.

Reclassification shall be limited to the following percentage of the total agricultural area at the time of the passage of the ordinance:

a. For highly urbanized and independent component cities - 15%

b. For component cities and 1st to 3rd class municipalities - 10%; and

c. For 4th to 6th class municipalities - 5%

Provided, further: That agricultural lands distributed to agrarian reform beneficiaries pursuant to RA 6657, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law, shall not be affected by the said reclassification and the conversion of such lands into other purposes shall be governed by Section 65 of the said Act.

The President, may, when public interest so requires and upon the recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), authorize a city or municipality to reclassify lands in excess of the limits set in RA 7160.

Recommended Daily Allowances (RDAs) - levels of intake of energy and essential nutrients considered adequate to maintain health and provide reasonable levels of reserves in body tissues of nearly all healthy persons in the population. (D-7)

Recreation - the refreshment of body and/or mind during one's leisure hours. (C-18)

Recreational Services - consist of motion picture production; distribution and projection, theaters; radio and TV broadcasting studios; booking agencies; bowling alleys; billiards halls and pool-rooms; swimming pools and gymnasiums; golf clubs; horse racing; cockpits; coin-operated amusement machines; sports promotions; etc. (D-7)

Reference Elements - a section of the plan which includes the bibliography and other essentially related information to make the report concisely understandable. (A-5)

Reforestation - artificial establishment of forest on land which carried forest within the previous 50 years or within living memory. (B-6)

Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) – an inter-agency committee which will review the comprehensive land use plans of provinces, highly urbanized cities and independent component cities, to ensure their consistency with the Regional Physical Framework Plan and the national policies set forth by the National Land Use Committee. (G-1)

– a body tasked to review the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of highly-urbanized cities, independent component cities and provinces, to ensure consistency with the Regional Physical Framework Plan and national policies set forth by the National Land Use Committee. The RLUC is composed of the following: (G-3)

a. National Economic and Development Authority as Chairman
b. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
c. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
d. Department of Trade and Industry
e. Department of Tourism
f. Department of Transportation and Communication
g. Department of Interior and Local Government
h. Department of Agriculture
i. Department of Environment and Natural Resources
j. Department of Agrarian Reform

k. Department of Public Works and Highways
l. Department of Science and Technology
m. Non-Governmental Organizations

The CLUPs and Zoning Ordinances of cities and municipalities of Metro Manila shall be reviewed by a Review Committee chaired by the Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board and other concerned agencies as members, to address the various concerns such as traffic, flooding, solid waste disposal and informal settlements, among others.

Regional Physical Framework Plan - the plan that provides the spatial delineation/description of development areas within the region. It indicates current and proposed future spatial patterns of the cities/provinces/municipalities which comprise the region. (F-3)

Regional Planning Bodies - the existing offices or agencies such as the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) or those which may be created in the future which are lawfully entrusted with physical planning functions in the region. (A-3)

Registrant (***as beneficiary of socialized housing***) - the head of the family who meets the eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection provided for in RA 7279. To register, one must have the following qualifications: (C-15)

a. Must be a Filipino citizen of legal age;

b. Must be an underprivileged and homeless citizen whose average monthly income or combined family income falls within the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic Development Authority;

c. Must not own any real property whether in the urban or rural area and must have not been a beneficiary of any government housing program except those in leasehold or rental arrangements;

d. Must not be a professional squatter nor a member of a squatting syndicate; and

e. Must be the head of the family.

Regular Allotment – one source of local revenues provided under the Decentralization Act, which states that 17% of the National Revenue Collection from taxes subject to regular allotment under

Section 362 of the National Internal Revenue Code, such as sales tax, specific tax, contractor's tax, tax on banks and finance companies, fixed taxes on business and occupation, tax on common carriers, charges tax, millers' tax (except that on sugar), percentage tax on cinematographic film owners, lessors and distributors, certain mining taxes, occupation fees and rentals, and water rentals was to be distributed to local governments as follows: 13% to provinces and cities and 4% to municipal governments. (H-3)

Under PD 1741, it is provided that to strengthen the fiscal operation of local government units, and consistent with the decentralization program of the government, part of the collection of the national government in the amount of 20% of national internal revenue taxes shall be made available to local government units.

The amount of assistance is determined by taking into account local requirements and available national funds, as determined by the cost of implementing the national development plan.

The total amount available is allocated among local government units as follows:

a. provinces - 30%
b. municipalities - 45%
c. cities - 25%

The share of local government units is determined on the basis of the following:

a. population - 70%
b. land area - 20%
c. equal sharing - 10%

***Rehabilitation of Degraded* Ecosystems** - a strategy to implement the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) where deliberate rehabilitative efforts towards the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems must keep pace with the continuous degradation caused by the increasing demands for both raw materials and products that come from natural resources. A concerted action in the reforestation of denuded watersheds, mangrove re-plantation, clean-up and control of pollution and revival of biologically dead rivers, and seagrass transplantation should be vigorously undertaken. (F-5)

Rehabilitation should be linked to ecosystems protection programs and to policy reforms and institutional strengthening that decisively deal with the socioeconomic roots of ecosystem degradation.

Relative Poverty – the gap between the rich and the poor. (C-19)

Religious Affiliation - a particular system of beliefs, attitudes, emotions and behaviors constituting man's relationship with the powers and principalities of the universe, such as Roman Catholic, Aglipay, Islam, Iglesia ni Cristo, United Church of Christ in the Philippines, Buddhist, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Jehovah's Witness, Born Again Christian, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Philippine Episcopal Church, Baptist Conference of the Philippines, Bible Baptist, Southern Baptist, etc. (C-2)

Religious Affiliation of the Population – a particular system of belief, dogma, faith or creed. This information shall be useful in determining the required places of worship per religious affiliation (C-3)

Renovation – any physical change made on a building/structure to increase its value, utility and/or improve its aesthetic quality.

Rent/Rental Values of Occupied Dwelling Unit - amount which represents the actual monthly rental or the estimated amount that the owner of the dwelling unit would charge a household. The rental value is based on the prevailing rate in the locality. (C-14)

Rental Housing - type of housing, the occupancy of which is permitted by the owner thereof in consideration of the payment of agreed charges, whether or not, by the terms of the agreement, such payment over a period of time will entitle the occupant to the ownership of the premises. (C-4)

Rented - tenure status of the housing unit where the occupant actually pays rent either in cash or in kind. (C-18)

Repair – the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance; remedial work done on any damaged or deteriorated portion/s of a building/structure to restore its original condition.

***Replacement or Reproduction* Cost** – the cost that would be incurred on the basis of current prices, in acquiring an equally desirable substitute property, or the cost of reproducing a new replica of the property on the basis of current prices with the same or closely similar material. (A-2)

Reproduction Cost – see Replacement Cost (A-2)

Reservation Watershed - a forestland reservation established to protect or improve the conditions of the water yields thereof or reduces sedimentation. (B-6)

Resettlement - the distribution of public agricultural lands to deserving families and those displaced by the land transfer operation and the increase in population in the rural areas. The State may resettle landless farmers and farmworkers in its own agricultural estates. In such case the estates shall be distributed to them in the manner provided by law. (A-1)

Resettlement Areas - areas identified by the appropriate national agency or by the local government unit with respect to areas within its jurisdiction, which shall be used for the relocation of the underprivileged and homeless citizens. (C-4, C-18)

Resettlement Assistance Program to Local Government Units - a joint undertaking of the NHA and the local government units (LGU) in the development of resettlement sites, where the LGU's primary contribution shall be land while the NHA shall provide funds to cover the cost of land development. (C-6)

Under this program, priority shall be given to the following areas:

a. the major urban centers of the country such as the regional growth centers, cities and provincial capital towns with high housing need and high incidence of illegal settlements; and other urban and urbanizing centers in the particular province and/or congressional district where no government housing assistance has been extended.

Resettlement Lands - those areas reserved for the occupation of minority groups and/or displaced or excess population from urban areas. E-8)

Resettlement Program - land acquisition and site development by the National Housing Authority to generate serviced homelots for families displaced from sites earmarked for government infrastructure projects, those occupying danger areas such as water ways, esteros, railroad tracks and those qualified for relocation and resettlement assistance under RA 7279.

In the choice of the particular city or municipality where resettlement sites shall be developed, the following shall be considered:

a. the availability of land found suitable for resettlement purposes; and

b. the willingness as well as the capability of the host LGU to assume project management and administration.

The NHA shall directly purchase the land.

Resettlement Program with Other Government Agencies and the Private Sector - this involves the development of resettlement sites undertaken in response to the need for resettlement sites by other government agencies, by private landowners with properties which are illegally occupied and by community/people's organizations in depressed/blighted areas with no security of tenure or as compliance by private developers with the mandatory 20% subdivision development under Socialized Housing pursuant to RA 7279. (C-6)

Residential Condominium - see Multi-Unit Residential

Residential Freehold - a grant of residential land within an Urban Land Reform Zone made by the State upon compliance with development use and related conditions. (F-2)

Residential Land – land principally devoted to habitation. (A-2)

Residential Lands (in forest lands) - lands designated for settlement of a defined group. These do not include areas where casual habitation exists. (E-8)

Residential Lot for a Displaced Tenant - a parcel of land at least 180 square meters in area where a tenant displaced by conversion may build his house. The cost per square meter of the residential lot shall be the same as the cost per square meter paid as disturbance compensation as provided by law. (B-2)

Residential Use, Low Density (R-1) – a subdivision of an area used principally for housing/dwelling purposes with a density of 20 dwelling units and below per hectare. The following are allowable uses: (G-4)

- detached family dwelling
- semi-detached family dwelling, e.g., duplex, rowhouse
- customary accessory uses like servants quarter, private garage, guardhouse
- home occupation for the practice of one's profession or for engaging home business such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:

    a. the number of persons engaged in the business/industry shall not exceed five (5), inclusive of the owner;

b. there shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises;

c. no home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;

d. no traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume that would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and in a place other than the required front yard;

e. no equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.

- Home Industry classified as cottage industry provided that:

  a. Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of the floor area of the dwelling unit. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be a hazard or nuisance;

  b. Allotted capitalization shall not exceed the capitalization as set by the Department of Trade and Industry; and

  c. Such shall consider same provisions as enumerated above.

    - Recreational facilities for the exclusive use of the members of the family residing within the premises, such as swimming pool, pelota court and others.
    - Nursery/elementary/high/vocational school
    - Sports Club
    - Religious use
    - Multi-purpose hall/barangay hall
    - Clinic, nursing and convalescing home, health center
    - Plant nurseries

In R-1 zone, no building or structure for human occupancy whether public or private shall be higher than ten (10) meters

above highest natural grade line in the property or front sidewalk (main entry) level; low rise dwellings are up to three storeys.

Exempted from the imposition of height regulations in R-1 are the following: towers, church steeples, water tanks and other utilities and such other structures not covered by the height regulations of the National Building Code and/or the Air Transportation Office.

Residential Zone, General – an area within a city or municipality used principally for dwelling/housing purposes so as to maintain peace and quiet of the area within the zone. The following are the allowable uses: (G-4)

- detached family dwelling
- multi-family dwelling, e.g., row-houses, apartments
- residential condominium
- apartment
- hometel
- pension house
- hotel apartment or apartel
- dormitory
- boarding house
- branch libraries and museums
- customary accessory uses like servants' quarter, private quarter, guard house
- home occupation for the practice of one's profession or for engaging home business such as dressmaking, tailoring, baking, running a sari-sari store and the like, provided that:

    a. the number of persons engaged in the business/industry shall not exceed five (5), inclusive of the owner;

    b. there shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building premises;

    c. no home occupation shall be conducted in any customary accessory uses cited above;

    d. no traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume that would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and in a place other than the required front yard;

    e. no equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors and electrical interference detectable to the normal senses and visual or audible interference in any radio or

television receiver or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.

- Home Industry classified as cottage industry provided that:

  a. Such home industry shall not occupy more than thirty percent (30%) of the floor area of the dwelling unit. There shall be no change or alteration in the outside appearance of the dwelling unit and shall not be a hazard or nuisance;

  b. Allotted capitalization shall not exceed the capitalization as set by the Department of Trade and Industry; and

  c. Such shall consider same provisions as enumerated above.

    - Recreational facilities for the exclusive use of the members of the family residing within the premises, such as swimming pool, pelota court and others.
    - Nursery/elementary/high/vocational school
    - Sports Club
    - Religious use
    - Multi-purpose hall/barangay hall
    - Clinic, nursing and convalescing home, health center
    - Plant nurseries

Residential Zone, High Density (R-3) – a subdivision of an area principally for dwelling/housing purposes with a density of 66 or more dwelling units per hectare. The following are the allowable uses: *(G-4)*

- all uses allowed in low and medium density residential zones
- residential condominium
- pension house
- hometel
- vocational school
- hotel apartment or apartels
- high schools and vocational schools

In R-3 Zone, high rise dwelling units for eight (8) or more storeys are allowed provided they conform with the zone's prescribed Floor Area Ratio (FAR). The FAR of R-3 Zone shall be based on the planned density of development intended for the zone.

Residential Zone, Medium Density (R-2) – an area within a city or municipality principally for dwelling/housing purposes with a density of 21 to 65 dwelling units per hectare. The following are the allowable uses: (G-4)

- all uses allowed in low density residential zones

- apartment
- boarding houses
- dormitory
- branch library and museum
- elementary and high schools

In R-2 Zone, no building or structure for human occupancy whether public or private shall be higher than twenty-one (21) meters above highest natural grade line in the property or front sidewalk (main entry) level; mid-rise dwellings are four (4) to seven (7) storeys.

Residents – natural persons who have their habitual residence in the province, city or municipality where they exercise their civil rights and fulfill their civil obligations, and to juridical persons for which the law or any other provision creating or recognizing them fixes their residence in a particular province, city or municipality where they have their legal residence or principal place of business or where they conduct their principal business or occupation. (A-2)

Residents - the legitimate lessees of houses, apartments, accessorias, or other residential units, but do not include those whose possession thereof is under litigation. (F-2)

The possession of a tenant or resident shall be considered "under litigation" if at the time of the proclamation of the Urban Zone, a case involving the legality of his possession over the land or its structures is found to be pending in court.

Residual or Secondary Growth Forest - natural forest which has been subjected to timber harvesting or extraction. (E-8)

Resource Accounting – a process of tracking changes in the environment and natural resources biophysically and economically (in monetary terms). (D-1)

Resource Reserve - an extensive and relatively isolated and uninhabited area normally with difficult access designated as such to protect natural resources of the area for future use and prevent or contain development activities that could affect the resource pending the establishment of objectives which are based upon appropriate knowledge and planning. (E-13)

Restaurant - any establishment offering to the public refreshments and/or meals. (D-21)

- any establishment offering to the public regular or special meals or menu, cooked foods and short orders, benerages and drinks. (D-18)

Restricted Area – a specific area within the ecozone which has been classified and/or fenced-in as export processing zone, free trade zone or such other areas as may be declared by the Board of Directors of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA). (B-10)

***Retail* Guarantee** - a housing guarantee extended to individual residential mortgages underwritten by private/government lending institutions to finance the purchase by homebuyers of housing units. (C-18)

Retail Market - type of market where merchandise is retailed directly to the consumers. It is usually located in town centers. (D-7)

Retail Trade - pertains to the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public, such trade include: (D-7)

- Sale for personal or household consumption or utilization by shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, gasoline filling station, retail motor vehicle dealers, consumers' cooperatives, auction houses, etc.;

- Sale from displayed merchandise products such as typewriters, stationary, lumber or petrol, are included although these sale may not be for personal or household consumption or use; and/or

- Renting goods to the general public for personal or household use, except amusement or recreational goods such as books and comics, motorcycles and bicycles and saddle houses. Repair and installation services rendered by establishment mainly engaged in retail trade are included in this group.

Revenue – income derived from the regular system of taxation enforced under authority of law or ordinance and, as such, accrue more or less regularly every year. (A-2)

Revenue from National Aid Fund – aid from the national government provided under PD 1744 and for the following (H-3):

a. Rural Improvement and Community Development Fund
b. Contingent Fund
c. Calamity Fund
d. Highway Special Fund
e. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, Horse Race and Lotteries

Review, Adoption and Approval Process – the final activity in the town planning process. A plan and zoning ordinance become a legal tool and can only be implemented if they were reviewed and ratified or approved by an appropriate reviewing and approving body.

At the local level, review of the comprehensive land use plans is conducted by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan through the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) to:

a. ensure that the land use plans of component cities and municipalities are consistent with the provincial comprehensive land use plans and national policies, standards and guidelines;

b. recommend solutions to settle disputes among component units over the alternative use of land resources;

c. promote the community-based program for sustainable development; and

d. ensure that such plans are supportive of the objectives set forth in the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 (UDHA), Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (AFMA), National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act and other related laws.

At the national level, review of CLUPs of provinces, highly-urbanized and independent component cities and cities and municipalities within Metro Manila is conducted by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, to ensure compliance with national standards and guidelines.

The CLUPs of provinces, highly-urbanized and independent component cities and cities and municipalities within Metro Manila shall be approved/ratified by HLURB.

Rezoning - a process of introducing amendments to or a change in the text and map of the Zoning Ordinance. It also includes amendment or change in view of reclassification under Section 20 of RA 7160. (G-4)

Rice and Corn Land - land primarily devoted to the cultivation and production of rice and/or corn as of October 21, 1972 and, not being part of the public domain, is under the actual and effective control and disposition of natural or juridical persons. Where the land is also planted with other seasonal crops, the traditional utilization and suitability of the land for rice and/or corn cultivation and production shall be the controlling factor. (B-3)

Right of First Refusal - the pre-emptive right of the tenant or resident to buy the leased premises which are being offered for sale or being sold by the owner. (F-2)

The right of first refusal shall be limited to natural persons who are Filipino citizens and are actually occupying the land and structures primarily for residential purposes. However, the government's pre-emptive right is paramount to the aforementioned right.

Right-of-Way – that land secured and reserved to the public for highway purposes. (DPWH) (B-8)

River and Lake Buffers - strips of land along rivers, lakes and similar inland surface waters reserved by PD 705 and PD 1607 for public easement. *(E-5)*

River Basin – see *Drainage Area*

Road - a highway outside of an urban district. (B-1, B-8)

Road Capacity – the maximum number of vehicles per unit time such that there is uninterrupted flow of traffic. (B-8)

Road Network Map – a map used to determine the existing road layout vis-à-vis current land uses and other socioeconomic activities. The map presents a bird's eye view of accessibility from one destination point to another within a locality. (B-8)

Road, Barangay – roads within a barangay which are not classified as municipal or provincial roads. Barangay roads shall have a minimum right-of-way of 10 meters and width of traveled way of 4.0 meters minimum. (DPWH) (B-8)

Road, City – sections of provincial roads which are within the territorial jurisdiction of a city or all roads within a city which are not national roads. (DPWH) (B-8)

Road, Provincial – roads connecting one municipality with another municipality, the terminals of which are the public plazas; all roads extending from a municipality, or from a provincial or national road to a public wharf or railway station.

Roads, Municipal – roads within a municipality which are not classified as provincial or national roads.

Rowhouse - a single-family dwelling containing three or more separate living units designed in such a way that they abut each other at the sides, as in a row, and are separated from each other by party walls; provided with independent access, services and use of land. (B-11)

– see *Accessoria*

Rural Area - areas outside of the poblacion and or CBD and where more than fifty percent (50%) of the population are engaged in agricultural activities. (HLURB's Model Zoning Ordinance) (F-3)

Rural Area - area outside of designated urban area. (G-4)

- all areas not falling under any of the classifications as urbanized areas are considered rural. (C-2)

Rural Industrialization – the process by which the economy is transformed from one that is predominantly agricultural to one that is dominantly industrial and service-oriented. Agriculture provides the impetus and push for industry and services through the market that it creates, the labor that it absorbs, and the income that it generates which is channeled to industry and services. As development continues, with agriculture still an important sector, industry and services begin to generate income and markets and concomitantly increase their share of total income. (D-1)

Rural Infrastructure - facilities constructed in rural areas to support economic growth. (D-15)

Rural Population - the population residing in rural barangays as classified by the National Statistics Office. (C-3)

Rural Road Requirements – determined by multiplying arable land area by the standard road to area ratio and deducting it from the existing rural road length. (B-8)

Rural Service Center Strategy - an urban development strategy which involves the development or opening up of minor/secondary urban centers/cities whose primary function is to provide service to their rural hinterlands. These rural service centers provide marketing facilities and services to the producers in the rural areas (farmers, fishermen, etc.) who transport their output to these centers to be marketed there. Likewise, these centers sell inputs needed for production and provide consumer goods and social services. The rural service centers are indicated in the national urban hierarchy on a per region basis. (F-3)

Salvage and Recreation - this term covers a number of disposal process: sorting of refuse either individually or mechanically, for metals, tin cans, paper, rags and other materials that can be resold, rendering of animal wastes for fats; dehydration garbage to be used for hog-feed; composting and landfills that reclaim otherwise unusable land.

Sangguniang Barangay – the legislative body of the barangay composed of the punong barangay as presiding officer, and the seven (7) regular sangguniang barangay members elected at large and the sangguniang kabataan chairman, as members. (A-2)

Sangguniang Bayan – the legislative body of the municipality composed of the municipal vice-mayor as the presiding officer, the regular sanggunian members, the president of the municipal chapter of the liga ng mga barangay, the president of the pambayang pederasyon ng mga sangguniang kabataan and the sectoral representatives, as members. (A-2)

In addition thereto, there shall be three (3) sectoral representatives: one from women, one from the agricultural or industrial workers and one from the other sectors, including the urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, or disabled persons as members.

Sangguniang Panlalawigan – the legislative body of the province, composed of the provincial vice governor as the presiding officer, the regular sanggunian members, the president of the provincial chapter of the liga ng mga barangay, the president of the panlalawigang pederasyon ng mga sangguniang kabataan, the president of the provincial federation of sanggunian members of municipalities and component cities, and the sectoral representatives, as members. (A-2)

In addition thereto, there shall be three (3) sectoral representatives: one (1) from women, one (1) from the agricultural or industrial workers and one (1) from the other sectors, including the urban poor, indigenous cultural communities or disabled persons.

Sangguniang Panlungsod – the legislative body of the city, composed of the city vice mayor as the presiding officer, the regular sanggunian members, the president of the city chapter of the liga ng mga barangay, the president of the panlungsod na pederasyon ng mga sangguniang kabataan, and the sectoral representatives a members. (A-2)

In addition thereto, there shall be three (3) sectoral representatives: one (1) from the women; one (1) from the agricultural or industrial workers; and one (1) from the other sectors, including the urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, or disabled persons.

Sanitary Core - a basic minimum sanitary facility which may or may not include wall enclosures but should include the following features: a system of human waste disposal acceptable to the Department of health or other proper regulatory entity; roughing-ins for sanitary and water lines; and slab for toilet and bath.

Satellite Destinations - areas with tourist attributes which could be destinations in itself and supportive to the nucleus sites. The primary objective of delineating areas as satellite destinations is to encourage travel movements at the same time stimulate investments in tourist plan facilities in said areas. (D-7)

Scale - ratio of distance on a map to actual distances they represent. The scale enables the users to measure the actual distance and location of the information reflected on the map. (B-4)

Scoping - the stage in the EIS System where information and assessment requirements are established to provide the proponent with the scope of work for the EIS. It is the first and most critical step in the EIS process, where most of the key issues and concerns are identified, discussed, clarified, and agreed upon by the key actors (like the proponent, preparer, EMB, DENR Regional Office, PENRO, CENRO, LGUs, other national government agencies (NGAs), EIARC and stakeholders) in the EIS System. Scoping is part of the process of assessing social acceptability of the project and the EIA review process. (E-9)

Scoping Report - part of the final EIS and serves as a primary reference of the EIA and the review process. At the minimum, it should contain the following: (E-16)

a. the issues and impacts outlined in the scoping guidelines prepared by DENR. Other available scoping guidelines by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other international organizations may also be used as a reference; and
b. data and information requirement of the project identified based on the procedural review checklist.

Sea Farming – the stocking of natural or hatchery-produced plants and animals, under controlled conditions, for purposes of rearing and harvesting, but not limited to commercially-important fishes, mollusks (such as pear and giant clam culture), including seaweeds and seagrasses. (D-13)

Sea Ranching – the release of the young of fishery species reared in hatcheries and nurseries into natural bodies of water for subsequent harvest at maturity or the manipulation of fishery habitat to encourage the growth of the wild stocks. (D-13)

Seabed - the land underlying the sea or ocean. (E-20)

Seagrass Beds - vegetation dominated by flowering grasses which thrive best in sandy-muddy portions of the intertidal zone. They are highly productive habitats which serve as the transition zone between coral reefs and mangroves. (E-20)

Seashore Park – any public foreshore delimited for outdoor recreation, sports fishing, water skiing and related healthful activities. (E-7)

Secondary Care District Hospital - a hospital that provides definitive care in the four basic specialties, namely: medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. These specialties are, however, not departmentalized and required to have services as radiology, pharmacy, dietary and laboratory in areas where the provincial hospital is accessible, facilities for emergency cases are provided. (C-23*)*

The secondary care district hospital has a service radius of at least 35 kilometers servicing the municipality or municipalities where it is located including its periphery.

Secondary Health Services - medical health services provided by some rural health units, infirmaries, district hospitals and out-patient departments of provincial hospitals, such as health education, maternal/child health and family planning, nutrition (operation timbang, breastfeeding, etc.), immunization, minor surgery, simple laboratory examinations, and supply of essential drugs. (C-23)

Secondary Market System - the system which entails purchase, acquisition, discounting or refinancing of loan and mortgage packages or participation therein. These instruments in turn are traded in the financial market through issuance/sale of bonds, promissory notes, debentures, conveyances and

other financial instruments or participation therein, backed by the same pool of mortgages, securitizations and other assets. Funds generated therefrom are again plowed back into the mainstream of loan and mortgage trading. Development and provisions for a Secondary Mortgage Market is the primary purpose of the NHMFCV under PD 1267. (C-7*)*

Security of Tenure - the degree of protection afforded to qualified Program beneficiaries of RA 7279 against infringement or unjust, unreasonable and arbitrary eviction or disposition, by virtue of the right of ownership, lease agreement, usufruct and other contractual arrangements. (C-5)

Seed Tree System - partial clearcutting with seed trees left to regenerate the area. (E-20)

Selective Logging – the systematic removal of the mature, over-mature and defective trees in such manner as to leave adequate number and volume of healthy residual trees of the desired species necessary to assure a future crop of timber, and forest cover for the protection and conservation of soil and water. (E-7)

- systematic removal of mature, over-mature and defective trees in such a manner as to leave an adequate number and volume of healthy ones necessary to assure a future crop of timber and forest cover for the protection and conservation of soil, water and wildlife. (B-8)

Self-Determination – a principle of sustainable development which means that the rights and capability of people and nations to decide on the course of their development should be respected. (E-24)

Senior Citizen - any person who is at least sixty (60) years of age. *(*C-23*)*

Senior Citizens Care Center - the place established through RA 7876 with recreational, educational, health and social programs and facilities designed for the full employment and benefit of the senior citizens in the city or municipality. It can be any available sheltered structure, a spacious room in a private or public building, a room attached to a community center, a barangay hall or chapel. (C-23)

Service Expenditure Percentage – measure of expenditure efficiency. The higher the SEP the higher is the fiscal efficiency of the local unit. (G-5)

To get SEP, use the following formula:

SEP = Total expenditures – Expenditures for revenue services, debt services and general administration

Setback - the open space left between the building and lot lines. (G-7)

– the distance between the government property line of the road right-of-way to the building line of a building or structure, inclusive of driveways but exclusive of parking areas. (B-1)

Setback requirements shall be as follows:

50 meters for all traffic generators including but not limited to schools, theaters, cockpits, coliseums, markets, cemeteries and commercial centers;

30 meters for industries. In cases where loading and unloading is done in front of the building, an apron space or maneuvering area shall be provided depending on the overall length of service vehicles, and turning radii of the equipment and the width of turck berths. Generally, this shall equal but not less than twice the overall length of the longest service vehicle; and

setback for subdivisions and residential sites shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations implementing PD 957 promulgated by the National Housing Authority.

Settlements - a functional category of broad land uses, which is characterized as built-up areas. (E-18)

Settlements Development Plan - guides the spatial distribution of the population, identifies the roles and functions of key urban centers, determines the relationships between settlement areas towards developing orderly and efficient human settlements system. (B-6)

Sewage System or Sewage Systems - pipe lines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains, constructed drainage ditches, and all other constructions, devices, and appurtenances used for collecting or conducting sewage, and industrial wastes or other wastes to a point of treatment, discharge ultimate disposal. (E-15)

Sewer/Septic Tank - a tank in which the solid matter or sewerage is accumulated to be disintegrated by bacteria. This is commonly called "poso-negro". (C-23)

Sex Ratio - the total number of males over the number of females in the planning area, expressed as number of males per 100 females for current population. (C-3)

A sex ratio that is higher than 100 indicates that there is a predominance of male population in the area, while a sex ratio which is less than 100 indicates a predominance of female population

Sex ratio is expressed as:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males}}{\text{Number of females}}$$

Share of Local Government Units in National Wealth – share of the local government units amounting to forty percent (40%) of the gross collection derived by the national government from the preceding fiscal year from mining taxes, royalties, forestry and fishery charges, and such other taxes, fees, or charges, including related surcharges, interests, or fines and from its share in any co-production, joint venture or production sharing agreement in the utilization and development of the national wealth within their territorial jurisdiction. (A-2)

Share of Local Governments from Any Government Agency or Government-Owned or –Controlled Corporation – share based on the preceding fiscal year from the proceeds derived by any government agency or government-owned or –controlled corporation engaged in the utilization and development of the national wealth based on the following formula, whichever will produce a higher share for the local government unit: (A-2)

One percent (1%) of the gross sales or receipts of the preceding calendar year; or
Forty percent (40%) of the mining taxes, royalties, forestry and fishery charges and such other taxes or charges, including related surcharges, interests, or fines the government agency or government-owned or –controlled corporation would have paid if it were not otherwise exempt.

The share shall be distributed in the following manner:

Where the natural resources are located in the province:

Province - 20%

Component City/Municipality - 45%; and
Barangay - 35%

Provided, however, that where the natural resources are located in two (2) or more provinces, or in two (2) or more component cities or municipalities or in two (2) or more barangays, their respective shares shall be computed on the basis of:

- Population - 70%
- Land Area - 30%

Where the natural resources are located in a highly urbanized or independent component city:

- City - 65%; and
- Barangay - 35%

Share Tenancy - the relationship that exists whenever two persons agree on a joint undertaking for agricultural production wherein one party furnishes the land and the other his labor, with either or both contributing any one or several of the items of production, the tenant cultivating the land personally with the aid of labor available from members of his immediate farm household, and the produce thereof to be divided between the landholder and the tenant. (D-8)

Shelter Needs - shelter needs are the new housing units needed (lot, basic services and dwelling unit) and the upgrading needs (either land tenure, some of basic services, or structural improvement of unit or combinations of these). (C-14)

Shelter Plan - a component of the comprehensive land use plan which is focused mainly on the estimates of present and future housing needs, land and basic infrastructure needs for housing. (A-5)

Shelter Planning Guidelines - step by step procedures by which local government units could formulate plans that will address their housing problems. Designed to serve as a model and framework for the preparation of local shelter plans, it is focused mainly on the estimates of present and future housing needs, land and basic infrastructure needs for housing. (F-4)

Shelter Strategy - a plan of action which defines the objectives for the development of shelter conditions; identifies the resources available to meet the objectives and the means by which they can be used most cost-effectively. It also sets out the

responsibilities and time frame for implementing the various measure. (C-14)

Shop - a small retail establishment offering a line of goods or services. (D-21)

Show Window – a store window in which goods are displayed. (B-21)

Sidewalk – a paved footwalk at the side of a street or roadway.

Silviculture – the establishment, development, reproduction and care of forest trees. (E-20)

Single House - an independent structure intended for one household, separated by open space or walls from all other structures. (C-23)

Single-Family, Attached - see *Dwelling*

Single-Family, Detached - see *Dwelling*

Single-family Residence – a type of residential structure designed to include one dwelling. (C-12)

Slope Map - a map that shows the degree of inclination of a given area. This is expressed in percentage rise of land relative to its ground distance. (B-8)

Slum – blighted area; eyesore; an area where the values of real estate tend to deteriorate because of the dilapidated, obsolescent, and unsanitary condition of the building within the area. Any eyesore is a building or area which is markedly unpleasant to look at. (B-21)

Slum Improvement – (also known as upgrading of sites and services) – a strategy for dealing with slums, squatter areas and other blighted communities in urban areas. It consists basically of upgrading and introducing, where there are none, basic community facilities and services such as roads, footpaths, drainage, sewerage, water and power systems, schools, barangay centers, community centers and clinics. A complementary socio-economic program including, but not limited to, health, sanitation, nutrition, manpower training, family planning and economic opportunities shall be undertaken to induce improvement in the quality of life of the people within the area. (C-11)

***Slum Improvement and Resettlement Program* (*or* SIR)** - the program of the National Housing Authority of upgrading and improving blighted areas outside of Metro Manila pursuant to existing statutes and pertinent executive issuances. (C-6)

Slum Improvement and Resettlement Program (SIR) - the program of the National Housing Authority of upgrading and improving blighted squatter areas outside of Metro Manila pursuant to existing statutes and pertinent executive issuances. (C-23)

Slum* or *Blighted Area – any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health, or morals.

Small Agricultural Producer - any self-employed individual who, by himself or with his family, provides the primary labor requirement of his business enterprise or one who earns at least fifty percent (50%) of his gross income from the payment, proceeds or income of the labor he provides. (D-10, D-15)

Small and Medium Enterprise - any business activity or enterprise engaged in industry, agri-business and/or services, whether single proprietorship, cooperative, partnership or corporation whose total assets, inclusive of those arising from loans but exclusive of the land on which the particular business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated, must have value falling under the following categories: **micro** – less than phP 50,000.00; **cottage** – PhP 50,001.00 – PhP 500,000.00; small – PhP 500,001.00 – PhP 5,000,000.00; **medium** – PhP 5,000,001.00 – PhP 20,000,000.00. In a generic sense, all enterprises with total assets of five million (PhP 5,000,000.00) and below shall be called small enterprise. (D-13)

Small Farmers - natural persons dependent on small-scale subsistence farming as their primary source of income and whose sale, barter or exchange of agricultural products do not exceed a gross value of one hundred eighty thousand pesos (PhP 180,000.00) per annum based on 1992 constant prices. (D-10)

Small Property Owners - those whose only real property consists of residential lands not exceeding three hundred (300) square meters in highly urbanized cities and eight hundred square meters (800 sqm.) in other urban area. (C-6, C-7,C-18)

Small-scale Miners - Filipino citizens who, individually or in the company of other Filipino citizens, voluntarily form a cooperative duly licensed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to engage, under the terms and conditions of a contract in the extraction or removal of minerals or ore-bearing materials from the ground. (D-10)

Small-scale Mining - mining activities which rely heavily on manual labor using simple implements and methods and do not use explosives or heavy mining equipment. (D-10)

Social Acceptability - the result of a process that is mutually agreed upon by the DENR, the stakeholders and the proponent to ensure that the concerns of stakeholders, including affected communities, are fully considered and/or resolved in the decision-making process for granting or denying the issuance of an ECC. (E-15)

Social Acceptability can be achieved through the following:

a. informed decision-making;
b. agreement on process of decision-making through democratic means;
c. empowerment of stakeholders to decide for themselves; and
d. acceptance and understanding of issue by those who know about the project.

Social Dimension Access to Quality Basic Services – reforms which refer to equitable control and access to social services and facilities, such as education, health, housing and other basic services which enable the citizens to meet their basic human needs and live decent lives. (C-24)

Social Infrastructure - services to improve human capital such as those related to health, nutrition, housing and education. (D-15)

Social Justice, Inter-Intra Generational and Spatial Equity - a principle of sustainable development which means that resources should be equally distributed and that everyone (the present generation and those yet to be born) should be provided with equal access to development opportunities and benefits. (E-24)

Social Preparation - a preliminary activity carried out when there is a need to involve the community in any program, project or undertaking. It involves awareness building concerning the project or activity in terms of its goals, rationale, objectives, components and activities. Social preparation is undertaken by means of public information campaigns, barangay consultations, informal dialogues with community leaders and other similar activities. It aims to inform and consult the public about their participation, roles and responsibilities in the proposed project or activity. (E-15)

Social Reform – the continuing process of addressing the basic inequities in Filipino society through a systematic, unified and coordinated delivery of socioeconomic programs or packages. (C-24)

The Social Reform Agenda focuses on the following sector-specific flagship programs:

a. For Farmers and Landless Rural Workers - Agricultural development

b. For the Fisherfolk – Fisheries and aquatic resources conservation, management and development

c. For the Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Communities – Respect, protection and management of the ancestral domains

d. For Workers in the Informal Sector – Workers' welfare and protection

e. For the Urban Poor – Socialized housing

f. For Members of Other Disadvantaged Groups, such as Women, Children, Youth , Persons with Disabilities, the Elderly, and Victims of Natural and Man-made Calamities – the Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS)

Social Security System - the primary provider of funds for long-term housing ortgages for low- and middle-income private sector employees. (C-10)

Social Welfare Services -basic services and facilities which include but not limited to the following: "social welfare services, which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons; community-based rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents, and victims of

drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services.." (Section 17, Local Government Code) (C-23)

Social Welfare Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Social Sector concerned with uplifting the socioeconomic status of the lowest 30% of the impoverished population. (A-5)

- a sub-sector of the Social sector which is concerned with the uplifting the socioeconomic status of the 30% of the impoverished population. Inasmuch as poverty is of local critical importance, the guidelines/standards give emphasis to tapping all possible local resources to assist the Department of Social Welfare and Development in carrying out its programs on nutrition, family planning, education and self-employment. (F-4)

Socialized Housing – in addition to the definition in the Housing Act (RA 7279), it shall refer to projects intended for the underprivileged and homeless wherein the housing package selling price is within the lowest interest rate under the Unified Home Lending Program or any equivalent housing program of the government, the private sector on non-governmental organizations (C-7)

Socialized Housing Exemption – proposed main subdivision projects falling under the category of socialized housing as defined under RA 7279 shall be considered as having fully complied with the requirements of Section 18 of RA 7279 and are thus exempted for socialized housing.

Residential subdivision and residential condominium projects with four (4) units or less shall be exempted from the 20% requirement for socialized housing.

Socialized Housing Needs - based on the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA), these are housing needs of underprivileged and homeless individuals or households residing in urban and urbanizable areas whose income falls within the poverty threshold determined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). (C-14)

Socialized Housing Tax - an additional one-half percent (0.5%) tax imposed on the assessed value of all lands in urban areas in excess of Fifty thousand pesos (PhP 50,000.00) (C-5)

Socialized Housing Zone – an area within a city or municipality which shall be used principally for socialized housing/dwelling purposes for the underprivileged and homeless as defined in RA 7279. (G-7*)*

All uses in the General Residential Zone, low, medium and high-density residential zones are allowed in the socialized housing zone.

Socialized Housing, Compliance with the 20% Requirement – proposed main subdivision/condominium projects with a density of one hundred (100) units per hectare are deemed to have optimized the use and productivity of land and urban resources and shall be considered as having fully complied with the 20% requirement for socialized housing. (C-7)

Soil Condition - soil characteristics such as doughtiness, fertility, stoniness, salinity, alkalinity, acidity, depth, presence of toxic substances, etc. (B-6)

Soil Erosion - the process by which soil particles are detached and transported primarily by run-off water. (B-6)

Soil Map - a map that shows the different soil classification units found in a given area. These are grouped on the basis of their external or internal characteristics which include the soil series, soil type and soil phase. (B-6)

Soil Morphology – physical constitution of the soil including texture, structure, porosity, consistency and color of the various soil horizons and their thickness and arrangement in the soil profile. ((B-6)

Soil Suitability Map - a map that provides data on the degree of soil suitability for urban development. (B-6)

Solid Waste Disposal - a subsector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector which presents systematic waste and garbage disposal schemes. (F-4)

Spatial Plan – a plan that provides the specific geographic location where development should happen, such as where to construct the infrastructure support services like farm-to-market roads, agricultural processing and storage facilities (milling, storage, etc.), irrigation, settlements, and marketing facilities. Most importantly, a spatial plan shows where to proceed with a given type of agricultural development, project or activity. (E-19)

Spatial Strategies Generation - the process of exploring various ways of combining the built and unbuilt form that will serve as a framework or guide for detailed allocation of space and location of various activities and facilities. (E-18*)*

***Special Economic* Zone** *– also referred to as Ecozones, are selected areas with highly developed or which have the potential to be developed into agro-industrial, industrial, tourist/recreational, commercial, banking, investment and financial centers. (B-16)*

A special economic zone may contain any or all of the following:

a. industrial estates,
b. export processing zones,
c. free trade zones, and
d. tourist/recreational centers

The following areas are initially identified as ecozones, subject to the criteria specified in section 6 of RA 7916, as amended by RA 8748:

- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Morong, Hermosa, Dinalupihan, Orani, Samal and Abucay in the Province of Bataan;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the municipalities of Ibaan, Rosario, Taysan, San Jose, San Juan and cities of Lipa and Batangas;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the City of Cagayan de Oro in the Province of Misamis Oriental;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the City of Iligan in the Province of Lanao del Norte;
- So may as may be necessary of that portion of the Province of Saranggani;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the City of Laoag in the Province of Ilocas Norte;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Davao City and Samal Island in the Province of Davao del Norte;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Oroquieta City in the Province of Misamis Occidental;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Tubalan cove, Malita in the Province of Davao del Sur;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Baler, Dinalungan and Casiguran including its territorial waters and islets and its immediate environs in the Province of Aurora;

- So much as may be necessary of that portion of cities of Naga and Iriga in the Province of Camarines Sur, Legaspi and Tabaco in the Province of Albay, and Sorsogon in the Province of Sorsogon;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Batan Island in the Province of Batanes;
- So much as may be necessary for that portion of Lapu-Lapu in the Island of Mactan, and the municipalities of Balamban and Pinamungahan and the cities of Cebu and Toledo and in the Province of Cebu, including its territorial waters and islets and it immediate environs;
- So much as may be necessary for that portion of Tacloban City;
- So much as may be necessary for that portion of the Municipality of Barugo in the Province of Leyte;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Municipality of Buenavista in the Province of Guimaras;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion in the municipalities of San Jose de Buenavista, Hamtic, Sibalon and Culasi in the Province of Antique;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion in the municipalities of Catarman, Bobon, and San Jose in the Province of Northern Samar, the Island of Samar;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Municipality of Ternate and its immediate environs in the Province of Cavite;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Polloc, Parang in the Province of Maguindanao;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Municipality of Pitogo in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Dipolog City-Manukan Corridor in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Pitogo in the Province of Zamboanga del Sur;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Mambajao, Camiguin Province;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Infanta, Real, Pollilo, Alabat, Atimonan, Mauban, Tiaong, Pagbilao, Mulanay, Tagkawayan and Dingalan Bay in the Province of Quezon;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Butuan City and in the Province of Agusan del Norte, including its territorial waters and islets and its immediate environs;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Roxas City including its teritorial waters and islets and its immediate in the Province of Capiz;

- So much as may be necessary of that portion of San Jacinto, San Fabian, Mangaldan, Lingayen, Sual, Dagupan, alaminos, Manaoag, Binmaley in the Province of Pangasinan;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Autonomous Region;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Masinloc, Candelaria and Sta. Cruz in the Province of Zambales;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Palawan Island;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of General Santos City in South Cotabato and its immediate environs;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of Dumaguete City and Negros Oriental, including its territorial waters and islets and its immediate environs;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Province of Ilocos Sur;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Province of La Union;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Province of Laguna, including its territorial waters and islets and its immediate environs;
- So much as may be necessary of that portion of the Province of Rizal;
- All existing export processing zones and government-owned industrial estates; and
- Any private industrial estate which shall voluntarily apply for conversion into an ecozone.

Other areas may be established as ecozones in a proclamation to be issued by the President of the Philippines subject to the evaluation and recommendation of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) based on a detailed feasibility and engineering study which must conform to the following criteria:

a. The proposed area must be identified as a regional growth center in the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan or by the Regional Development Council;

b. The existence of required infrastructure in the proposed ecozone, such as roads, railways, telephones, ports, airports, etc., and the suitability and capacity of the proposed site to absorb such improvements;

c. The availability of water source and electric power supply for use of the ecozone;

d. The extent of vacant lands available for industrial and commercial development and future expansion of the ecozone as well as of lands adjacent to the ecozone available for development of residential areas for the ecozone workers;

e. The availability of skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled trainable labor force in and around the ecozone;

f. The area must have a significant incremental advantage over the existing economic zones and its potential profitability can be established;

g. The area must be situated where controls can easily be established to curtail smuggling activities; and

h. The area must be situated where controls can easily be established to curtail smuggling activities.

An ecozone shall be developed, as much as possible, into a decentralized, self-reliant and self-sustaining industrial, commercial/trading, agro-industrial, tourist, banking, financial and investment center with minimum government intervention.

Special Education Fund

– a special fund maintained in every provincial, city or municipal treasury which consists of their respective shares in the proceeds of the additional tax on real property to be appropriated for the purposes prescribed in Section 272 of RA 7160. (A-2)

– fund derived from an additional one percent (1%) tax on real property, administered by the local treasurers, which is exclusively devoted to the provisions of elementary level education. While the national government directly provides salary and payment to personnel, non-personnel expenditures are paid out of the SEF. In some localities, periodic transfer from the General Fund to the SEF, is also made. (H-3)

The SEF shall be automatically released to the local school boards. In case of provinces, the proceeds shall be divided equally between the provincial and municipal school boards. The proceeds shall be allocated for the operation and maintenance of public schools, construction and repair of school buildings, facilities and equipment, educational research, purchased of books and periodicals,

and sports development as determined and approved by the Local School Board.

Special Hospital - a hospital that provides services for one particular kind of illness/disease or health/medical care need. (C-23)

Special Institution Zone - an area within a city or municipality principally for particular types of institutional establishments, e.g., welfare homes, orphanages, homes for the aged, rehabilitation and training centers, military camps/reservations/bases, training grounds, etc. (G-7*)*

Special Project Map - a map that reflects the different infrastructure projects planned to be undertaken within the study area such as dams, flood control projects, etc. (B-6)

Sports - an occupation that constitutes a diversion or it is a form of recreation with formal arrangements/agreement for completion. (C-23)

Sports and Recreation Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Social Sector which focuses on the needs/preferences of the population for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The role of open spaces in enhancing the quality of "built" environment and in providing places of recreation necessitates its conservation/ preservation is likewise emphasized. (F-4)

Sports and Recreational Club/Center - any establishment offering sports ad recreational facilities to tourist and to the general public. (D-21)

Sports and Recreational Facilities - these include swimming pools, bowling lanes, tennis courts, pelota, squash courts, golf courses, riding range, archery range, aquatic/water sports arrangements, fishing, water skiing and similar facilities forming part of the resort. (D-18)

Sports Center - contains the basic features of stadium and in addition has a swimming pool or auditorium and other facilities for outdoor sports. It must also have a small multi-purpose gymnasium but no or minimal space for spectators. Examples of this are the Cagayan de Oro Marcos Sports Center, Paglaum Sports Center in Bacolod and Rodriguez Sports Center in Marikina City. (C-23)

- a structure which contains the basic features of stadium and in addition, has swimming pool or auditorium and other facilities for outdoor sports such as a small multi-purpose gymnasium but without a minimal space for spectators.

(For example: Cagayan de Oro Marcos Sports Center, Paglaum Sports Center in Bacolod and Rodriguez Sports Center in Marikina, Metro Manila). (C-23)

Sports Clinic - training of local officiating officials. (C-23)

Sports Complex - contains the basic features of a sports center, but in addition, it has a gymnasium with ample space allotted to spectator's gallery. It must also have training and housing facilities for athletes such as dormitory, cafeteria, classrooms and administrative offices. All of these facilities must be located in one area, adjacent to one another. An example of this is the Rizal Memorial Sports Complex. (C-23)

Sports Field - any open area distinctly devoted to sports activities. An open-air track and field, an outdoor grandstand, or a basketball court may belong under this category. It is usually provided with appropriate lighting facilities. (C-23)

Spouse - a woman/man married to and living with the head. It includes legal marriages as well as consensual relationships. (C-2)

Sprague Multiplier - this method makes possible the disaggregation of an age bracket, e.g., 0-4 years old into single-year estimates, i.e., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. (C-23)

Squatting Syndicates - groups of persons engaged in the business of squatter housing for profit or gain. (C-6, C-15)

Stable – any structure designed and intended for the enclosure, shelter, or protection of any horse, carabao, or other cattle.

Stable, Commercial – a stable wherein the animals kept are for business, racing or breeding purposes.

Stadium - a track oval, the center of which may be used for baseball, softball or soccer, with a complementary grandstand and spectators' gallery. An example of this is the Roces Stadium in Quezon City. (C-23)

Stage – a partially enclosed portion of an assembly building which is designed or used for the presentation of plays, demonstrations, or other entertainment wherein scenery, drops or other effects may be installed or used, and where the distance between the top of the prosecenium opening and the ceiling above the stage is more than 1.50 meters. (B-21)

Stakeholders - persons or groups who may be significantly affected by the project or undertaking, directly or indirectly. They may include: (E-15)

a. persons living or working within the identified impact (direct and secondary) area;
b. persons with properties in the impact area;
c. persons living or working within the boundaries of the impact area;
d. organized interest groups (such as NGOs and POs operating in the impact area;
e. industry representatives in the impact area;
f. local government units;
g. indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) in the impact area;
h. local institutions (church, school) in the area;
i. concerned national agencies, e.g., HLURB, DOE, DOT, DTI, PCCT, PAMBs, DAR, DA, etc.
j. persons representing future generations to be impacted by the project.

Storey – that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost storey shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above the basement, cellar or unused underfloor space is more than 3.60 meters above grade as defined in PD 1096 at any point, such basement, cellar or unused underfloor space shall be considered as a storey. (B-21)

Storm Surge - big waves generated by wind from the open sea which are capable of destroying coastal landforms and communities. (E-20)

Strategic Operating Provinces (SOPs) Project - an implementing mechanism of the Countryside Agro-Industrial Development Strategy which moved to integrate the People's Industrial Estate into the agrarian reform context. (D-7)

Strategies - specific/special techniques and procedures to make programs and action plans work. (C-23)

Strategy - an action or series of actions set sequentially when necessary, which is required to reach a specific result or produce action at a given time. (C-14)

Street – any thoroughfare or public space which has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use. (B-21)

Street – a highway in urban areas. . (DPWH) (B-23)

Strengthening of Citizens' Participation - a strategy to implement the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) where people solve problems confronting them through their own efforts. Non-government organizations (NGOs) can be the central vehicle to promote active participation of the citizenry for sustainable development. A strategy in this regard is to develop a network among NGOs as well as NGOs and governmental organizations which will work on community organizing, public information campaigns, research/situation assessment, environmental surveillance and monitoring, science and appropriate technology and the like. (F-5)

Strengthening of Residuals Management (***Pollution Control)*** – a move towards adopting innovations in industrial process designs which are aimed at reducing wastes streams, especially in increasing restrictions on disposals, reformulating products, developing saleable by-products from residuals and redesigning or combining processes, to reduce wastes and costs. (F-5)

In addition to and in support of technological innovations is the strengthening of enforcement of appropriate pollution control laws. Other policy instruments such as the use of economic incentives to encourage pollutive firms to install pollution of central control facilities and treatment facilities for wastewaters are needed to supplement current enforcement efforts. More conciliatory forms of pollution regulation involving persuasion and information dissemination aimed at altering polluter as well as end-consumer behavior should also be implemented to cause positive change

Strict Nature Reserve - an area possessing some outstanding ecosystem, features and/or species of flora and fauna of national scientific importance maintained to protect nature and maintain processes in an undisturbed state in order to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, education and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state. (E-13)

Strip of 1,000 Meters - a tract of land along existing, proposed or on-going public highway or road measuring 500 meters on each side of the road starting from the center line of the road right-of-way. (B-1)

Strip of Runway – that rectangular area determined by a line originating at the end of the inner edge drawn parallel to the centerline of the runway having a total length of L + 120 meters, where L is the length of the runway in meters, and a width equal to the length of the inner edge.

No building shall be allowed within the strip of a runway.

Strip/Linear Development - a ribbon-like or strip form of spatial development. Some call this strategy concentrated dispersion. Development, in this case, takes place parallel to or along both sides or margins of the road or river and any other transport networks. (E-18)

Strong Waste - wastewater whose initial BOD value before treatment is equal to or greater than 3,000 mg/l (E-17)

Structural Improvement Need - housing units under the categories needs major repair, dilapidated/condemned and unfinished construction. (C-23)

a. Housing units under *needs major repair* may have cracks in the interior walls, leaking roofs, holes on the floor and broken window;
b. *Dilapidated/condemned structures* are beyond repair and need replacement;
c. *Unfinished housing unit* is a partly constructed house.

Structure – that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner. (B-21)

Subdivision Lot - any of the lots, whether residential, commercial, industrial or recreational, in a subdivision project. (B-20)

Subdivision Project - a tract or a parcel of land registered under Act No. 496 which is partitioned primarily for residential purposes into individual lot with or without improvements thereon, and offered to the public for sale, in cash or in installment terms. (C-23)

Sub-lessee - the person who leases or rents out a residential unit from a sublessor. (C-9)

Sub-lessor - the person who leases or rents out a residential unit previously leased to him by an owner. (C-9)

Substantive Review - the assessment of the quality of the EIA. The reviewers are tasked to examine the document on the basis of criteria such as: (E-15)

- ♦ clarity of presentation
- ♦ balance in presentation and assessment
- ♦ accuracy of information and assessment
- ♦ precision of information and assessment

Suitability for Agriculture Map - a map showing areas suitable, marginally utilizable, unproductive for cropland to those under utilizable and potentially productive areas for cropland. (B-3)

Summary Eviction – the immediate dismantling of new illegal structures by the local government units or government agency authorized to demolish in accordance with the affected urban poor organization without providing the structure owner(s) any benefits of the Urban Development Housing Program. (C-12)

Sunset Review - the review, by Congress, of the accomplishments and impact of the National Shelter Program as well as the performance of its implementing agencies for the purposes of determining whether or not the programs and the corresponding appropriations mentioned in RA 7835 deserve to be continued based on a cost-benefit analysis thereof.

It means, for purposes of the Act, with respect to any government program, a systematic evaluation by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives which have legislative jurisdiction over such programs, with the assistance of appropriate agencies and congressional support agencies to determine the merits of the program, justify its continuation rather than termination or its continuation at a level less than, equal to, or greater than the existing level. Such review shall be undertaken in the scope and the detail the committee having jurisdiction deems appropriate and shall include, but not limited to, an assessment of the degree to which the original objective of the program has been achieved, of the problem it was

intended to address, and the costs and benefits of the program. (C-6)

– a systematic evaluation of the Home Guaranty Corporation to determine whether or not its performance, impact or accomplishment with respect to its mandates merit its continued existence. Such review shall be undertaken by the Committee on Housing and Urban Development and the Committee on Government Corporations and Public Enterprises of the Senate and the Committee on Housing and Urban Development and the Committee on Government Enterprises and Privatization of the House of Representatives which have legislative jurisdiction over the Home Guaranty Corporation. (C-12)

Superhighway - a highway of major cross sectional and longitudinal dimension, especially designed to accommodate very large traffic movement at a high rate of speed and which may also have provisions for rapid transit in a medial or side strip. (B-1, B-23)

Sustainable Agricultural Land use Planning (SALUP) - a systematic way of putting on maps the best use of an agricultural land on a sustainable basis given such considerations as the inherent quality and present state of land resources in a region, province or municipality, the nature and characteristics of agricultural land, its constraints ant potentials. (E-19)

Sustainable Coastal Land Use Plan (SCLUP) - the basic framework in the preparation of a coastal area management plan. It defines options for community programs in the coastal area and recommends public-private partnership to accomplish sustainable development. (E-20)

Sustainable Land Use Planning - the rational and judicious development, utilization and management of land resources in a sustainable manner, to ensure that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the needs of future generations. (E-18)

Sustainable Population – maintaining the number of people at levels that are within the limited capacity of our natural resources to support. (E-24)

Sustainable Traditional Resource Rights

- the rights of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples to sustainably use, manage, protect and conserve: a) land, air, water and minerals; b) plants, animals and other organisms; c) collecting, fishing and hunting grounds; d) sacred sites; and e) other areas of economic, ceremonial and aesthetic value in accordance with their indigenous knowledge, belief systems and practices. (E-14)

Sustained Yield Management

- continuous production of forest products in a working unit with the aim of maintaining an approximate balance between harvest and net growth at any given time. (B-1)

- continuous or periodic production of its product with the aim of achieving at the earliest practicable time an appropriate balance between growth and harvest or use. (D-16)

- continuous or periodic production of forest products in a working unit with the aim of achieving at the earliest practicable time an appropriate balance between growth and harvest or use. This is generally applied to the commercial timber resources and is also applicable to the water, grass, wildlife, and other renewable resources of the forest. (E-20)

Swarrop-Uemura Index or Proportional Mortality Ratio

- refers to deaths in age fifty (50) years and over in a calendar year per one thousand (1,000) deaths, all causes, all ages in the same year. (C-23*)*

SWOT Analysis

- assessment of the present condition, characteristics and current state; development and factors that contribute to growth of a city/municipality's commercial activities. (D-7)

Strengths - refer to present environmental and ecological features or attributes that enhances or aids in the growth or development of commercial activities in a city/municipality. Some indicators can be a city/municipality's accessibility to an airport or seaport; accessibility to the regional capital or major growth centers within the region; the presence of stable inexpensive power supply; and others.

Weaknesses - refer to the present human, fiscal, and physical attributes and natural resources that limit or inhibit a city/municipality's economic progress or development. This may refer to lack or shortage of support facilities such

as road, power, water, poor location in relation to market; poor transportation facilities; and others.

Opportunities - refer to economic, social, political, technological and competitive trends and events that could significantly benefit a city/municipality in the future. This pertains to the private sector's or government line agencies' programs or projects such as power, water, roads, grants and donations and passage of a new law or technological breakthrough that could benefit a city or municipality.

Threats - consist of economic, social, political, technological and competitive trends and events that are potentially harmful to a city/municipality's present or future development or economic progress, such as adjacent municipalities are also engaged in the same business trade; local government unit is typhoon prone, earthquake or flood prone.

SWOT Matrix - an important strategy-formulation matching tool resulting in the development of four types of strategies: **SO** strategies, **WO** strategies, **ST** strategies, and **WT** strategies. The **S, W, O,** and **T** stand for strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats.

Target - a translation of the objectives into plans with concrete and quantified outputs. (C-23)

A target translates programs/plans into concrete and quantified projects and other outputs vis-à-vis a time frame. These projects are usually the detailed outputs of a program.

A target is based on trends, and is usually expressed in terms of growth rates, percentages or absolute values in gross or real terms.

Tax – tax which may be levied by the province on each person engaged in the exercise or practice of his profession requiring government examination at such amount and reasonable classification as the sangguniang panlalawigan may determine but shall in no case exceed Three Hundred pesos (P 300.00). (A-2)

Tax on Business of Printing and Publication – a tax which may be imposed by the province on the business of persons engaged in the printing and/or publication of books, cards, posters, leaflets, handbills, certificates, receipts, pamphlets, and others of similar nature, at a rate not exceeding fifty percent (50%) of one

percent (1%) of the gross annual receipts for the preceding calendar year. (A-2)

In the case of a newly started business, the tax shall not exceed one-twentieth (1/20) of one percent (1%) of the capital investment

Tax on Sand, Gravel and Other Quarry Resources – tax which may be levied and collected by the province, not more than ten percent (10%) of fair market value in the locality per cubic meter of ordinary stones, sand, gravel, earth and other quarry resources, as defined under the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, extracted from public lands or from the beds of seas, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks and other public waters within its territorial jurisdiction. (A-2)

The proceeds of the tax on sand, gravel and other quarry resources shall be distributed as follows:

a. Province - 30%
b. Component city/municipality where the sand, gravel and other quarry resources are extracted – 30%
c. Barangay where the sand, gravel and other quarry resources are extracted – 40%

Tax on Transfer of Professional Real Property Ownership – a tax on the sale, donation, barter, or on any mode of transferring ownership or title of real property at the rate of not more than fifty percent (50%) of one percent (1%) of the total consideration involved in the acquisition of the property or of the fair market value in case the monetary consideration involved in the transfer is not substantial, whichever is higher. (A-2)

Tax, Ad Valorem – a levy on real property determined on the basis of a fixed proportion of the value of the property. (A-2)

Tax, Amusement – tax which may be levied by the province, to be collected from the proprietors, lessees, or operators of theaters, cinemas, concert halls, circuses, boxing stadia, and other places of amusement at a rate of not more than thirty percent (30%) of the gross receipts from admission fees. (A-2)

The proceeds from the amusement tax shall be shared equally by the province and the municipality where such amusement places are located.

Tax, Annual, For Every Delivery Truck or Van of Manufacturers or Producers, Wholesalers of, Dealers, or Retailers in, Certain Products – annual fixed tax which may be levied by the province for every truck, van or any vehicle used by manufacturers, producers, wholesalers, dealers or retailers in the delivery or distribution of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, soft drinks, cigars and cigarettes, and other products as may be determined by the sangguniang panlalawigan, to sales outlets, or consumers, whether directly or indirectly, within the province in an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Pesos (P 500.00) (A-2)

Tax, Franchise – a tax which may be imposed by the province on businesses enjoying a franchise, at a rate not exceeding fifty percent (50%) of one percent (1%) of the gross annual receipts for the preceding calendar year based on the incoming receipt, or realized, within its territorial jurisdiction. (A-2)

In the case of newly started business, the tax shall not exceed one-twentieth (1/20) of one percent (1%) of the capital investment.

Teaching and Training Hospital - a fully departmentalized hospital with accredited residency training program in a specified specialty or discipline. (C-23*)*

Technical Aspect of Land Use Planning - determining what activities (e.g., agricultural, construction) a given piece of land can support without causing damage to the land itself in order that it can be used across many generations without jeopardizing, but in fact, enhancing its value.(E-18)

Technical Education - the education process designed at post-secondary and lower tertiary levels, officially recognized as non-degree programs aimed at preparing technicians, para-professionals and other categories of middle-level workers by providing them with a broad range of general education, theoretical, scientific and technological studies, and related job skills training. (C-20)

Technical Feasibility – see Engineering Feasibility (B-14)

Tempo of Urbanization - (see Urbanization) (C-3)

Tenant - a person who, by himself or with the aid of his immediate farm household, cultivates the land belonging to or possessed by another with the latter's consent and shares the produce with such landowner or landholder under the share tenancy system or pays to the latter a price certain or ascertainable in produce or money or both under the leasehold tenancy system. (B-2)

- the rightful occupant of land and its structures, but does not include those whose presence on the land is merely tolerated and without the benefit of contract possession is under litigation. (F-1)

- the rightful occupants of residential lands and structures, utilizing the said properties solely for his own but do not include those whose presence on the land is merely tolerated and without the benefit of contract, those who enter the land by force or deceit, or those whose possession thereof is under litigation. (F-2)

- a farmer who operates parcels of lands which he leases or rents or for which he shares his produce with the landowner. (D-15)

Tenure in Improvement – a land disposition technique which will enable the occupants of government-owned lands to exercise ownership over occupant-introduced improvements. (F-2)

Tenure Status - the arrangement which a family occupies its dwelling unit and lot. (C-1)

Tenurial Instrument - an agreement or contract between DENR and an individual, people's organization or corporate entity which guarantees peaceful possession and use of specific forest land area and the resources found therein within a given time period. Such an agreement or contract cannot be altered or abrogated without due process. (E-21)

Tertiary Care Provincial Hospital - a hospital which offers services similar to that of district hospitals, but on a departmentalized basis. Additional facilities/services such as operating rooms, dental services and out-patient units as well as support service/facilities like x-ray and laboratory are provided. (C-23*)*

Tertiary Care Regional Hospital - usually located in the regional center, it offers more services than a provincial hospital. Facilities/services

provided are: intensive care units, coronary care units, eye, ear, nose and throat services, orthopedics and delivery room facilities. Nursing services to assist the specialists are likewise provided. (C-23)

A regional hospital should be located within the context of the region to serve the most number of people in the region. A regional center must have a medical center or a regional hospital.

Tertiary Health Services - include medical and surgical diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitative care undertaken usually by medical specialists in a hospital setting. It also includes treatment of simple and specialized/complicated cases, maternal/child health and family planning, rehabilitative care, intensive care, minor and major surgery, and simple and complicated diagnostic procedures. (C-23)

Thematic Map - a simple outline map depicting one single feature of the earth's surface or representing a single theme or subject. They may show population distribution, political units, soil, water, forests and others depending upon the requirement of such map. (B-6).

- a map representing a particular theme or subject, such as vegetation, soils, slope or topography. (E-21)

Threatened Species - any plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or just a significant portion of its range. (E-15)

Tidal Flats - lands mostly devoid of trees and shrubs that are alternatively exposed and inundated by tides. These may be mud flats or sand flats. (E-20)

Timber License Agreement – a long-term license for timber in public forest executed between the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources (on behalf of the Government) and the grantee, usually of 25-year duration and subject to review at least once every five (5) years to ascertain compliance with the terms thereof and adjust such terms to major policy changes. (D-17)

Timber/Forest Land - that portion of the public domain, characterized by a predominant growth of trees pr wood species, including nipa, mangrove and other swamps, which has been delimited, classified and declared as such; the phrase includes all lands of the public domain not otherwise

classified as agricultural or alienable, industrial or commercial, residential, resettlement, mineral or grazing land. (D-16)

- when used for purposes of collecting forest charges or fees, refers to any piece of wood having an average diamnter of at least 15 centimeters and at least 1.5 meters long (D-16)

Timberland - land of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of land classification and determined to be needed for forest purposes. Eventually these lands will be proclaimed as forest reserves by the President (FMB, DENR) (B-7)

Timberland – see *Forest, Public*

Toilet Facilities, Closed Pit - the type of toilet which has no water-sealed bowl and the depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of clay or concrete, a pit with concrete sides or an ordinary pit or drum, covered on top and has a small opening. It may or may not have a box for sitting or squatting over the opening. (C-1)

Toilet Facilities, Open Pit - a type of toilet facility which is a dry pit without any enclosure and usually without toilet bowls. (C-1)

Toilet Facilities, Water-sealed - all types of toilet, whether used exclusively by the household or shared with other households where after water is flushed or poured into the bowl, a small amount of water is left in the bowl and seals the bottom of the bowl from the pipe leading to the sewer or septic tank. They may or may not have depositories such as a sewer or septic tank. (C-1)

Topographic Survey – survey to delineate the general surface configuration of a given land area. Contour lines are usually used to show this configuration; other symbols used are hatchure lines and shading. (B-14)

Total Dependency Ratio - see *Age Dependency Ratio*

Total Fertility Rate - the number of livebirths per one thousand female population in child-bearing ages 15-44 years. (C-18)

Tourism - a sub-sector of the Economic Sector which deals with tourist attractions/potentials of the locality. (F-4)

Tourism Development Areas - contiguous land areas endowed with natural or man-made physical attributes and resources that are conducive to recreation, leisure and other wholesome activities and are intended for use of travelers. (B-6, B-7)

Tourism Estate - a large tract of land with defined boundaries in any of the destination areas identified in the Philippine Tourism Master Plan, and which is suitable for the development of integrated resort complex with prescribed carrying capacities of tourist facilities and activities such as but not limited to accommodations, food and beverage outlets, sports and recreational centers and commercial outlets, and provided with roads; water supply facilities, power distribution facilities, drainage and sewage systems and other necessary infrastructures. The estate is under unified and continuous management. (D-7)

Tourism Gateways - areas where traffic emanate. It might be areas where there are major airports or any infrastructure that would facilitate access to nucleus sites and satellite destinations. (D-7)

Tourism Investment Priorities Plan - the annual listing of tourism activities to be encouraged and given priority, and the tourism facilities required to supply the needs of local and foreign tourists and travelers. (D-7)

Tourism Master Plan - a long-range plan for the promotion and development of tourism in the Philippines where priority tourism development areas are indicated. The plan identifies broad goals, objectives, tourism targets and strategies. (F-3)

Tourism Priorities Plan - a document that sets forth the tourism activities to be encouraged and given priority and the tourism facilities required to supply the needs of foreign tourists and travelers. Incentives shall be made available to these projects. (D-19)

Tourism Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Economic Sector which deals with tourist attractions/potentials of a locality. It also includes eco-tourism. (A-5)

Tourist Zone - a geographic area with well-defined boundaries proclaimed as such by the President upon the recommendation of the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA),

and placed under the administration and control of the PTA. (D-20)

- sites within cities and municipalities endowed with natural or manmade physical attributes and resources that are conducive to recreation, leisure and other wholesome activities. (G-4)

No tourism project or tourist related activities shall be allowed in tourist zones unless developed or undertaken in accordance with the Department of Tourism (DOT) guidelines and standards and granted approval by the tourism Estate Department of DOT.

Tourist/Recreational Center – an area within the ecozone where tourist accommodation facilities such as hotels, apartelles, tourist inns, pension houses, resorts, sports and/or recreational facilities are provided to render tourism services for both local and foreign tourists, travelers, and investors in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Philippine Economic Zone Authority.

Trade - any group of interrelated jobs or any occupation which is traditionally or officially recognized as craft or artisan in nature requiring specific qualifications that can be acquired through work experience and/or training. (C-20)

Trade Area - that area from which is obtained the major portion of the continuing patronage necessary for the steady support of the shopping center.

Trade Policy - policy affecting exports and imports and domestic commerce formulate4d to achieve specific goals. Thus, high tariffs or duties, import quotas or even total import ban of certain commodities may be imposed to protect local industries producing similar articles. Tariffs are relatively low so as not to discourage imports and thus raise more revenues. Import controls are relaxed when they tend to encourage production of goods that are high-priced and of low quality. A trade policy may be designed to promote export industries to earn more foreign exchange or the domestic-oriented industries to replace imports. (A-1)

Traffic Volume – the actual number of vehicles passing through a specific road section or intersection. (B-13)

Training Center - any establishment which offers one or more training programs for tourism manpower development and which is equipped with training facilities, equipment and instructional staff. (D-21)

Transportation - a subsector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector that refers to road network facilities and utilities which define mobility and access to various functional areas of the community. The circulation network is an essential element in land use plan formulation. (F-4)

Transportation Infrastructure – roads, bridges, ports, airports and the different modes of transportation using these infrastructures. (D-10)

Transportation Map - a map that indicates data on circulation system within the planning area. These include bridges, roads, airports and navigable highways, ports, harbors, water bodies. The location type and make of transportation infrastructure are also indicated. (B-4)

Transportation Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector which refers to road network facilities and utilities that define mobility and access to various functional areas of the community. (A-5)

Tree Farms – any tract of forest land purposely and extensively planted to trees of economic value for their fruits, flowers, leaves, barks or extractives, but not for the wood thereof. (E-7)

Tri-polar or Multi-polar Strategy - a type of spatial development that entails the simultaneous development of three or more areas identified as potential urban expansion areas. This strategy is also known as dispersed concentration in that it decongests the urban area towards new urban centers. (E18)

Tri-regional Development of the National Capital Region - a major urban development strategy which involves the planning and development of the three regions, namely, Region II, IV and the NCR, as one huge urban settlement where specific areas for specific functions are assigned. (F-3)

Tropical Revolving Storm – term sometimes used to describe cyclone found in the tropics which is generally very intense and nearly circular in shape. (B-14)

Trust Funds – a special fund maintained in every provincial, city and municipal treasury which consists of private and public monies which have officially come into the possession of the local government or of a local government official as trustee, agent or administrator, or which have been received as a guaranty for the fulfillment of some obligation. A trust fund shall be used only for the specific purpose for which it was created or for which it came into the possession of the local government unit. (A-2)

– private and public monies which have officially come into the possession of the local government or of a local government official as trustee, agent or administrator, or which have been received as a guaranty for the fulfillment of some obligation. A trust fund shall only be used for specific purpose for which it was creted or for which it came into the possession of the local government unit. (H-3)

Tsunamis - big waves generated tectonically (i.e., by earthquakes, etc.) that may have devastating effects as storm surges. (E-20)

Turbidity – approximate amount of suspended load measured optically on the basis of similarity of interference to passage of light rays through a water sample when compared with standard samples of recorded turbidity. (B-14)

Twenty Percent (20%) Development Fund – the appropriation in the annual budget of local government units, amounting to no less than twenty percent (20%) of its annual internal revenue allotment, for development projects. (A-2)

Typhoon – see Tropical Revolving Storm (B-14)

Typical Income (or Mean Income) - represents that level of income which 50% of total households generally earn. (c-14)

Unacceptable Dwelling Units - the marginal/sub-standard housing units; improvised barong-barong; commercial, industrial/ agricultural and other premises not included for human habitation but are used as living quarters at the time of the census. (C-23)

Underdeveloped Areas - areas characterized by the predominant absence of utility systems or networks, especially water supply, roads and power.

Underprivileged and Homeless Citizen – the beneficiaries of RA 7279 and to individuals or families residing in the urban and urbanizable areas, whose income or combined household income falls within the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority and who do not own housing facilities. This shall include those who live in makeshift dwelling units and do not enjoy security of tenure. (C-5, C-15, C-23)

Unemployed Persons - all those who are reported wanting and looking for work on a full time basis. The desire to work must be sincere and the person must be serious about working. (C-3)

Unified Home Lending Program - the NHMFC program through which the respective housing loan programs of the Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and the Home Development Mutual Fund/PAG-IBIG are integrated under the administration of the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation. The Unified Home Lending Program (UHLP) uses funds from SSS, GSIS, and HDMF for lending to their respective members through accredited financial institutions and subdivision developers nationwide. (C-7)

Unified Home Lending Program (UHLP) - a home-borrowers financing program of the government with long-term funds principally provided by the Social Security System (SSS), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF) for the purchase of mortgages originated by both private and public institutions. (C-18)

Unified Home Lending Programs – government program that seeks to provide home ownership opportunities to households who are either members of SSS, GSIS and HDMF through a housing loan from the NHMFC which administers the program. The loan may be used to: (C-23)

a. purchase a residential lot;
b. purchase of a lot and construction of new house or dwelling unit;
c. purchase of a newly-constructed residential unit or, of a unit over one year old, on a first occupancy basis;
d. purchase of existing residential units foreclosed by government agencies; and
e. construction of a new house or dwelling unit.

Unlawful or Unauthorized Intrusion – the occupation of lands and utilization of resources within the ancestral domain without the consent of the Indigenous Peoples concerned or through invasion, violation, wrongful entry or entry by stealth or force or uninvited entrance upon the territorial domain of another. **(E-14)**

Unregistered or Abandoned Lands - lands in urban and urbanizable areas which are not registered with the Register of Deeds, or with the city or municipal assessor's office concerned, or which are uninhabited by the owner and have not been developed or devoted for any useful purpose, or appears unutilized for a period of three (3) consecutive years immediately prior to the issuance and receipt of publications of notice of acquisition by the Government as provided under RA 7279. It does not include land which has been abandoned by reason of *force majeure* or any fortuitous event; provided, that prior to such event, such land was previously used for some useful or economic purpose. (C-4, C-12, C-18) *Urban Areas* - all cities regardless of their population density and municipalities with a population density of five hundred (500) persons per square kilometer. (C-5, C-15)

Upgrading Need - the need for improving land tenure status, e.g., provision of minimum security of tenure as in a written contract to possessing a title of land; access to basic services, e.g., dirt road to macadam road; and house condition, e.g., from semi-permanent to permanent structure. (C-23)

Upland Farming - planting of upland crops which usually require less water than other crops, as in non-irrigated and elevated farm areas. (D-10)

Upstream Industries - industries which produce and/or process raw materials for the manufacture of semi-finished products. (D-19)

Urban Area(s) - all barangays, or portions of which comprising the Poblacion, Central Business District, and other built-up areas including the urbanizable lands in and adjacent to said areas and where at least more than 50% of the population are engaged in non-agricultural activities. (G-7)

Urban Areas - all cities regardless of their population density and municipalities with a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer. (C-23)

Urban Base Map - a map that provides a more detailed information regarding urban areas. Prepared in a much larger scale, it reflects the road network and other important permanent features such as institutional sites (schools, churches, municipal halls, hospitals), monuments, playgrounds, parks and open space. (B-4)

Urban Density - the ratio of the population to the total built-up area. It is expressed as: (C-3)

$$\text{Urban density} = \frac{\text{Total population of urban barangays}}{\text{Total area of urban barangays}}$$

Urban Density, Gross – indicates the concentration of the total urban population over the total area of identified urban barangays, thus, the resulting density indicates a lower concentration of population compared to the built-up density. It is expressed as: (C-3)

$$\text{Gross urban density} = \frac{\text{Total urban population}}{\text{Total area of urban barangays, in sq. kms.}}$$

Urban Land Use Map – a map that reflects the detailed distribution of land uses within the identified urban zones. The information supplied are: residential, commercial, industrial, parks/open spaces, agricultural, institutional, rivers/swamps and special projects/uses. (B-4)

Urban Poor – individuals or families residing in urban centers and urbanizing areas whose income or combined household income falls below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life.

Urban Poor Organization (UPO) – community-based organizations and/or their aggrupations whose members are the homeless and underprivileged as defined in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA). (C-15)

Urban Population - population residing in the urban barangays as classified by the National Statistics Office. (C-3)

Urban Renewal and Resettlement - the rehabilitation and development of blighted and slum areas and the resettlement of Program beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of RA 7279. (C-5)

Urban Road Requirements – determined by multiplying the urban population with the standard road to population ratio, less the existing urban road length. (B-13)

Urban Roads – roads that are within the boundary of the Poblacion. (B-13)

Urban Zoning Map - a duly authenticated map delineating the different zones into which the urban area and its expansion area are divided. (G-7)

Urbanizable Areas - sites and lands which, considering present characteristics and prevailing conditions, display marked and great potential of becoming urban areas within the period of five (5) years. (C-5, C-15, C-23)

Urbanization - growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas,. It takes place when there is development. Some measures of urbanization and population distribution are as follows: (C-3)

- percent (%) urbanity/urbanization level of the city or municipality, which can be expressed as:

  % urbanity = population of urban barangays
  ---------- x 100
  urbanization level total population of city/municipality

- tempo of urbanization, which can be expressed as follows:

  tempo of urbanization = Population growth rate of the urban area minus population growth rate of the rural area

- built-up density
- urban density
- gross density

Urbanization Level - the percentage of urban population to the total population in the area. (see *Urbanization (C-3)*

Urbanized Areas - urbanized areas consist of: (C-2)

a. in their entirety all cities and municipalities having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer;
b. poblacioners or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer;
c. poblaciones or central districts (not included in a. and b.), which have the following:
    - street pattern, i.e., network of streets in either parallel or right-angle orientation;
    - at least six (6) establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services); and
    - at least three of the following:

        i. a town hall, church or chapel with religious services at least once a month;
        ii. a public plaza, park or cemetery;
        iii. a market place or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;
        iv. a public building like school, hospital, puericulture and health center and library.

d. barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in c. above, and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or non-fishing.

User-led or Market-Driven Strategy - strategy which promotes strengthened linkages between educational/training institutions and industry to ensure that appropriate skills and knowledge are provided by the educational system. (**C-20)**

Utilities/Facilities Map - a map which indicates the different facilities/utilities within the planning area, such as power supply, waterworks, telecommunications, drainage/sewerage, schools/public libraries, hospitals/clinics/centers, fire/police stations/facilities, and religious institutions. Also indicated are the type and make of facilities/utilities. (B-4)

Valuation of a Building – see *Value of Building*

Value or Valuation of Building – the estimated cost to replace the building in kind, based on current replacement costs.

Variance - a special locational clearance which grants a property owner relief from certain provisions of Zoning Ordinance where, because

	of the particular physical surrounding, shape or topographical conditions of the property, compliance on height, area, setback, bulk and/or density would result in a particular hardship upon the owner, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience or a desire to make more money. (G-7)
Very Steeply Sloping Areas	- areas with slopes of 50% and over. (E-18)
Vessel	- every description of watercraft, or other artificial contrivance used, or is capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water. (E-21)
Vicinity Map	- a map that shows the geographic location of the study area in relation to the province/region. (B-4)
Walkway	**–** an exterior passage for walking along, especially one connecting adjoining buildings and related structures. (B-23)
Wall, Bearing	- a wall which supports any load other than its own height. (B-21)
Wall, Curtain	- the enclosing wall of an iron or steel framework or the non-bearing portion of an enclosing wall between piers. (B-21)
Wall, Dead	– a wall without openings. (B-21)
Wall, Exterior	– any wall or element of a wall or any number or group of members, which defines the exterior boundaries or courts of a building. (B-21)
Wall, Fire	– any wall which subdivides a building so as to resist the spread of fire, by starting at the foundation and extending continuously through all storeys to, or above the roof. Extension above the roof is 1.00 meter. (B-21)
Wall, Non-bearing	- a wall which supports no load other than its own weight. (B-21)
Wall, Parapet	– that part of any wall entirely above the roof line. (B-21)
Wall, Party	– a wall separating two or more buildings, and used in common by the said buildings. (B-21)
Wall, Retaining	– any wall used to resist the lateral displacement of any material; a subsurface wall built to resist the lateral pressure of internal loads. (B-21)
Wastelands	- land not suitable for any crop or to any definite economic purposes. (E-20)

Water Demand – the demand which would be created if the distribution system of the Manila Water Company (MWC), Maynilad Water Services, Inc. (MWSI), or the local water district/cooperative, whichever is available in the area, were extended to supply all parts of the service area at adequate pressure. (B-13)

Water District – a non-profit, quasi-public, independently administered local entity created primarily for the purpose of acquiring, installing, improving, maintaining and operating water supply and distribution system for domestic, commercial, industrial and municipal uses of residents within the boundaries of such district. It is also tasked to provide, maintain and operate the wastewater collection treatment and disposal facilities of communities within the same area. (B-13)

Water districts are formed on the option of the local government concerned, in communities with a population of at least 20,000 people. Once formed, a district does not fall under the jurisdiction of any political subdivision and therefore exercises the powers, rights and privileges to private corporations under existing laws.

Water Quality - the characteristics of water which define its use in terms of physical, chemical and biological contents; hence the quality of water for domestic use is different from industrial use. (E-24)

Water Quality Standard - a plan that is established by government authority as a program for water pollution prevention and abatement. Such a standard may include water use classification and the criteria to support the uses of the water. (E-24)

Water Quality Surveillance - a close and continuous supervision of the water quality to detect developments, movements or changes in the characteristics of the water. (E-24)

Water Right – right granted by the government to divert water from a public stream for beneficial use. (B-14)

Water Supply - a sub-sector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector which discusses the need for a reliable and adequate supply of water for safe and potable drinking use as well as for other uses. Its constant supply guarantees among others, community health hygiene. (F-4)

Water Supply Sub-sector - a sub-sector of the Infrastructure and Utilities Sector which discusses the need for a reliable and adequate supply of water for safe and potable drinking use as well as for other uses. (A-5)

Water Supply, Dug Well - the family gets its water from a dug well. The ordinary dug well as well as the improved type which is provided with a protective device against contamination or pollution belongs to this type. (C-1)

Water Supply, Faucet Inside House/Yard, Community Water System - water supply system where the family gets its water from a facucet inside the house/yard directly connected to a water pipeline from the community water system such as the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System or the local waterworks system. (C-1)

Water Supply, Faucet, Others, Community Water System - the family gets water supply from a faucet for public use, or the faucet of another family, establishment or office which is connected to the community water system. (C-1)

Water Supply, Level I -point sources (such as rain collector, wells and springs); generally for rural areas where houses are thinly scattered to justify a distribution system. (B-13)

Water Supply, Level II – communal faucet systems, generally for rural areas where houses are densely clustered enough to justify a piped distribution system providing a number of households with faucets. (B-13)

Water Supply, Level III (or Waterworks System) – individual supply typical model system for three (3) levels of water supply service. (B-13)

Water Supply, Peddler - the family buys its water supply in "latas" or "timbas". This is the usual source of water supply of families in areas which do not have a central water system or which have low water pressure. (C-1)

Water Supply, Rain - refers to water accumulated from rain. (C-1)

Water Supply, Spring, River, Stream - the family gets its water from natural bodies of water which has not been developed yet. (C-1)

Water Supply, Tubed/ Piped Well, Own Use - water is taken from tubed/piped well for private use of the family in the same building or compound. (C-1)

Water Supply, Tubed/ Piped Well, Others - water is taken from a tubed/piped well which was constructed for public use or from a tubed/piped well for private use of another family, establishment or office. (C-1)

Water Table – upper surface of zone of saturation where water is unconfined. (B-13)

Water Zone - bodies of water within cities and municipalities which include rivers, streams, lakes and seas except those included in other zone classification. (G-7)

Waterbodies - waters that are tapped for domestic purposes, within the controlled or protected areas declared by the appropriate authorities or which support wildlife and fishery activities. (E-15)

Water-Sealed, Sewer/Septic Tank, Used Exclusively by the Households - the type of toilet facility used exclusively by the household where, after water is flushed or poured in the bowl, a small amount of water is left in the bowl and seals the bottom of the bowl from the pipe leading to the depository. (C-*23)*

Watershed – line which follows ridges or summits forming exterior boundary of a drainage area or basin and which separates one drainage basin from another; incorrectly used when referring to an area within a drainage basin; also called drainage divide. (B-14)

- the area from which a river or lake receives its supply of water. (B-1)

- a land area drained by a stream of fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off. (B-8, E-7)

- an area or region bounded peripherally by mountain ridges and drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off. It is synonymous with a catchment area or drainage basin. (E-21)

It is the continuum of interrelated ecosystems from headwaters in the forest lands, the downstream areas or lowlands, to the coastal base and adjacent bays.

The watershed shall be used as the main biophysical resource to integrate the concerns of productivity, equity and ecological balance in the use of forest lands. As the key planning unit, it possesses well-defined boundaries and interactive relationships for biophysical analysis purposes. Moreover, it can be disaggregated into micro-watershed units or catchment areas, allowing the integration of production performance with conservation measures adopted on land and water resources. It can also be easily linked to the broader or higher levels of management, whether at the provincial, municipal or community level.

For purposes of forestland use planning, watershed units within the forest zone of the province shall provide the physical framework for defining appropriate uses and interventions. These uses shall ultimately become the basis for the integration and harmonization of municipal forest land uses.

Watershed Forest Reserve – see *Watershed Reservation (E-21)*

Watershed Management – the protection, conservation and use of natural resources of a drainage basin to keep the soil mantle in place and make water available in a manner which best serves human requirements. (*PHILIPPINE FORESTRY STATISTICS, BUREAU OF FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES, 1973)*

Watershed Reservation – a forestland reservation established to protect or improve the conditions of the water yield thereof or reduce sedimentation. (E-7)

Watershed Reservation/ Forest Reserve/ Watershed Forest Reserve - a defined area in forest lands that has been proclaimed by law as such, primarily to establish adequate vegetative cover that would prevent erosion, conserve water and nurture wildlife. (E-21)

Watershed, Critical - a drainage of a river system supporting existing and proposed hydro-electric power, irrigation works or domestic water facilities needing of immediate protection or rehabilitation. (B-8)

Watershed, Critical – a drainage area of a river system supporting existing and proposed hydro-electric power and irrigation works needing immediate rehabilitation as it is being subjected to a fast

denudation causing accelerated erosion and destructive floods. It is closed from logging until it is fully rehabilitated. (E-7)

Wet and Dry Market - a type of market where merchandise is retailed directly to the consumers. This type of market is usually located in town centers. In some barangays a TALIPAPA serves as their wet and dry market. (D-7)

Wetlands - areas like marshes, mangroves, salt beds, fishponds and lakes dominated either by grassy and wood vegetation. (B-8)

Wholesale Market - a type of market which is intended for wholesale especially to shop owners and small traders. It is best situated in the periphery of the town with rail sidings, road access and (where applicable) canals that skirt the town without crossing it. (D-7)

Wholesale Trade - bears reference to the resale (sale without transformation) of a new and used goods to retailers; industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; other wholesalers; or agents of such persons or companies in buying merchandise. (D-7)

Widespread Public Health Dangers - refers to situations applicable in calamity areas; to a displaced population such as, but not limited to those in evacuation centers and those trapped in areas of armed conflict; to municipalities, cities, provinces, or regions where one or more disease outbreaks occur within one-year period that threaten to reach epidemic proportions; or to local government units found to have an inadequate health care system as indicated by the low coverage of immunization of children under one year of age, the high incidence of second and third degree malnutrition among children under six years of age, or a larger portion of the local households having no access to safe water supply or no sanitary toilet facilities. (C-*23)*

Wilderness Area - land of the public domain which has been reserved as such by the President of the Republic of the Philippines to preserve its natural conditions, maintain its hydrologic quality, and restrict public use in the interest of national welfare and security. (B-8)

Wilderness Preserves - forest lands designated for the protection of game animals, birds and fishes and closed to hunting and fishing in order that the excess may flow and restock surrounding areas. (E-21)

Wildlife Sanctuary - an area which assures the natural conditions necessary to protect nationally species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical specific human manipulations for their perpetuation.(NIPAS Act) (E-15)

Woodlands - these occur behind the beach and dune on the older beach areas. In the coastal zone, these consist essentially of a tangle of low stunted trees or shrubs. Examples are botong, pandan and the taller agoho and coconut palms. (E-20)

Workers in the Formal Sector – workers in registered business enterprises who sell their services in exchange for wages and other forms of compensation. (C-24)

Workers in the Informal Sector – poor individuals who operate businesses that are very small in scale and are not registered with any national government agency, and to the workers in such enterprises who sell their services in exchange for subsistence level wages or other forms of compensation. (C-24)

Working Age Group *(*See *Productive Population) (C-3)*

Working Unit - the primary unit of forest management, with well-defined boundaries usually based on topography, sufficient to support the predetermined wood requirement of dependent industries or communities on a sustained-yield basis. (D-16)

Yard or Patio – the yard lying between the side lot lines and the nearest lot line and the nearest building line. (B-21)

Yard, Rear – the yard lying between the side lot lines and the nearest lot line and the nearest building line. (B-21)

Yard, Side – the yard lying between the side line and the nearest building and between the front and the rear yards. (B-21)

Yearly Municipal Population Projection - see *Municipal Population Estimates Using NSO Population Enumerated in the Last Two (2) Recent Censuses*

Yearly Population Projection by Barangay - see *Municipal Population Estimates Using NSO Population Enumerated in the Last Two (2) Recent Censuses*

Young Child Mortality - the number of deaths, all causes, of children aged one (1) to four (4) in a calendar year per one thousand (1,000) population. (C-23)

Young Dependency Ratio – see *Age-Dependency Ratio (C-3)*

Youth – persons fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old. (C-24)

Zonal Improvement Program - the program of the National Housing Authority of upgrading and improving blighted squatter areas within the cities and municipalities of Metro Manila pursuant to existing statutes and pertinent executive issuances. (C-5, C-23)

Zone/District - an area within a city or municipality for specific land use as defined by man-made or natural boundaries. (G-7)

Zoning - the legislative act of delineating areas or districts within the territorial jurisdictions of cities and municipalities that may be put to specific uses and their regulation, subject to the limitations imposed by law or competent authority. (B-5)

Zoning Administrator/ Zoning Officer - a municipal/city government employee responsible for the implementation/enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance in a community. (G-7)

Zoning Map – a map that reflects the subdivision of a community into zones or districts according to present and potential uses of land to maximize, regulate and direct their use and development in accordance with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the community. It is concerned primarily with the use of land and the control of population density through imposition of building height, and bulk and open space provision in a given area. (B-4)

Zoning Ordinance – a local legal measure which embodies regulations affecting land use. The preparation of a zoning ordinance is based on the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and is enacted by the Local Sanggunian through a resolution. Such ordinance shall be presented, in its full context, as a separate document. (G-5)

The minimum feature requirements of the Zoning Ordinance are the following:

a. It should support and promote the goals and objectives of the community as reflected in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
b. It should reflect the actual and proposed desirable land uses and community setting;
c. It must contain ample provisions that provide for flexibility; and
d. It must have the legal requirements of an ordinance.